ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,034—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:- MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th April.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 12th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 12th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ANALYSES,
CHEMICAL
AND
MICROSCOPICAL,

FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.

Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AGENTS FOR
BASS'S BEER & GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
FOSTER, STONE AND BURKE'S BOTTLING,
ALSO FOR IND. COOPE & Co.'s
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE.
IMPORTERS OF
THE GENUINE PILSENER BEER.
Bearing the Company's Own Mark.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FATIGUE,

BODILY and MENTAL, is more prevalent in India than in Colder Climates. Mental Fatigue is more to be dreaded than that of the Body, as one is less ready to give heed to the warnings of an over-tired Brain; and Sleeplessness, Nervousness, and their attendant evils result.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S COCA WINE

wards off Fatigue, and completely restores and refreshes the Constitution jaded and worn out by residence in the East.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-4; Cash Rs. 2-8 Credit.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVER

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE
Has fairly won the name of "Ringworm Specific." One or two applications cure entirely this annoying Disease. As. 6.

HERMIT'S AGUA INDICA
Is a purely Vegetable fluid Extract, employed in the cure of Dhobie's Itch and allied disorders of the Skin. It does not stain Clothes, nor irritate the Skin. As. 6.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

				Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	"	25	"	10	0
Reg. Reina	"	25	"	7	8
Trabucos	"	25	"	3	4
Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Damas	"	100	"	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	"	5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	"	10	0
* Corea	"	25	"	5	0
Carolina	"	100	"	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	"	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of	100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	"	"	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	"	"	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (? ?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.

FITTED DRESSING CASES.
RUGS and MAUDS.
SPONGES and BAGS.
WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
HOSIERY GLOVES.
SCARVES and TIES.
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
WARM SUITS.
ULSTER and OVERCOATS.
DRESSING GOWNS.

FITTED BAGS.
SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
PREMIER BAGS.
ECLIPSE BAGS.
COURIER BAGS.
DISPATCH BOXES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	"	25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	"	50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR......MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

LAST NIGHT OF

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

THE PUSSY CAT SONG!

The Policemen's Quintette,

"LAZILY DROWSILY."

The Great Plantation Song, "Oh Honey My Honey!"

Miss VERA PATEY and Mr. HALL in the Truly Funny Duet. Up-to-date Married Life.

The Schottische Rouge—The Modern Tarantella—The Valse Chantante Eccentrique—The Combined Quartettes in their Fascinating Pas-de-Quatre.

See HALL'S MODERN DUDE.

(I'm sure they wont know me now).

TUESDAY, 10th APRIL,

Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Greatest Success,

THE GONDOLIERS.

THE CACHUCHA,

Danced by the Combined Quartettes.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

ONLY FEW DAYS MORE!

THERE BEING IMMENSE CROWD EVERY NIGHT.

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB (POONA).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LIQUOR and MESSING at the Club House, at Kirkee, for a period of 2 years from the 1st June, 1894.

The form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as Earnest money.

Tenders must reach the Undersigned before Noon on the 30th instant.

The Deposit on Rejected Tenders will be refunded.

Only experienced Messmen need apply, and each Tender must be accompanied by Copies of Certificates.

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FREE DRAUGHT,

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ROYALS	Rs.	4	0	Per 100.
TRABUCOS	„	3	12	„
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No. 1	Rs.	4	0	per 100
„ 2	„	3	12	„
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and

"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BERLIN WOOL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Allarukkia Sallay Mahomed—4 cases Berlin wool, each containing 231 packets of 8 oz. nett.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. [illegible], APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA AND JAIL ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhandas Khatao, Esq., and on account and risk of Goolamally Dawoodbhoy Tajani, Remutbai, the widow, and Fatmabai, the daughter of the late Dawoodbhoy Tajani and Mohmedbhoy Balloo, the following very valuable landed property:—

All those two pieces or parcels of fazandary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or dwelling house standing on a portion thereof, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east and north side of Bengalpoora Street and Jail Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 280, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Old Bengalpoora Street, and partly by a temple, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, on or towards the north by the Jail Road, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of Anajee Ramji Mistry, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Dawoodbhoy Tajani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of
Very Valuable Furniture
By JOHN ROBERTS and Others,
at 2, Morland Road, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.,
The property of Rev JOHN A. SELLER.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Krishnarao Antoba Chamberker, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Jugonath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th October, 1890, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part:—

All that the undivided two-fourth share of the said mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the Girgaum Road, together with the dwelling-house and the cocoanut and other trees, without the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, admeasuring—square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 329 and new Survey No. 7938, and by the Collector of Assessment Ward No. 445, Street No. 1, and bounded on the east by the property of Goolabai Naiquin, on the west by the Girgaum Road, and the property of Bhicajee Dadabhoy Daroowalla, on the north by the cart belonging to Girgaum Portuguese Chapel and on the south by the Girgaum Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the widow of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B, Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Savile, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhossari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P. M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubhdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 807 and 2566 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 879 and 880 and new survey No. 4,301 and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7362, Streets Nos. 231-233, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Gordhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i. e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 65, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanalli Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 5 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and three square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3880, Street No. 67, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassonally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOTS Nos. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8¼ Kathees) and form the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5½ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolabdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent at 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

2 complete horizontal compound condensing engines of 40 N. H. P. shifting, fly wheel, governor, condensors, air pump, crank shaft cylinders, bed plates, cast iron, pistons, valves, connecting rods, &c., &c.

The workmanship throughout of the 2 engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first class English firms.

The above will be on view a week before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th Instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.

AUCTION SALE
Of very Valuable Household Furniture,
by Wimbridge and JOHN ROBERTS,
At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On a Day to be Fixed hereafter,
The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARL, DIAMOND, AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, AND SILVER POTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thucker Haridas Luckmidas, and on account and at the risk of Bai Jumnabai, widow of Thucker Tricum Nuthoo, the following jewellery, viz.:—

4 pearl bangles, 2 pearl kakni, 2 pearl raiful, 1 pearl googri, 1 toolsipatia, 1 pearl torunmala, 2 pearl kuda, 550 loose pearls, 5 pearl potlia, 11 diamonds, 1 gold mohunmala, 2 gold chundunchoori, 1 gold kadu, and one lot of silver pots weighing 2,295½ tolas.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

1 case gold flowered grenadines.

A quantity of drugs and patent medicines, consisting of white and yellow wax, glycerine, oil copaiba and lemon, sulphur and malt extract lozenges, Elliman's embrocation for men and horses, Himrod's cure, Eucalyptus oil, pastilles and soap, violet powder, toilet cream, &c.

By order of Mr. Carl Wallach and on account and at the risk of Haji Ali Sulliman and Co., ex s. s. Carthage—

814 H A S and Co. 2—1 case containing 507¾ yards fancy flannels.

On account and at the risk of Madhowjee Heerjee—

M H 6810-12 3 cases silk embroidered velvet caps.

B & K 5510-13 4 cases fancy frillings.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases mineral water Tonis Steiner.

On account and at the risk of A. C. Khumbatta—

1 case Cassel's pictures.

On account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally—

2854 D M 118 1 case 400 books genuine gold leaves.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosain Tyebally—

6 bales sewing yarns.

By order of Biharilal Jeyporia and on account and at the risk of Rambhagat Gungabux—

3 cases each 65 pieces white doria.

On account and at the risk of Mathooradas Jaitha—

10 cases each 65 pieces white doria.

On account and at the risk of Baldhadhar Gujadhar—

5 cases each 65 pieces white doria.

By order of Natha Kera and Co. and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Motichund—

1 Diamond and ruby googri, 1 diamond and emerald breast pin, 1 pearl bikhvali, 1 ruby ring, 1 gold madalin.

By order of Pitha Khengar and Co. and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Motichund—

1 Diamond and pearl tanmania and 1 pearl.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart as good as new.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
The property of a deceased Hindoo gentleman—
1 strong office shigram.
1 „ brougham.
1 victoria on C. Springs.
1 bay arab horse 13-2½ going in saddle and harness.
1 grey arab horse about 14·2.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

M M & Co.—74-80—5 cases Asbestos goods, ex s.s. Ehrenfels.
F and H—1-2—1 Brass Rod, ex s. s. Branksome Hall.
V 678 B—1-15—3 Packages Weighing Machines, ex s. s. Almora.
V 767 B—1-18—12 Packages Weighing Machines, ex s. s. Almora.
V 881 B—51 Bags French Chalk, ex s. s. City of Dundee.
V 768 B—1—1 Case Reversible Rings, ex s. s. Thorndale.
V 766 B—1—1 Case Balances, ex s. s. Almora.
V 454 B—1 Case Grey India-rubber Sheets, ex s. s. Baria.
V 547 B—1 Case Lamp wicks, ex s. s. Glantivy.
V 548 B—1—2 Cases Wire Gauges and Galvd Wire, ex s. s. Glantivy.
V 545 B—1—1 Case Lamps, ex s. s. Glantivy.
V 624 B—1-20—17-Holed Grindstones, ex s. s. Clio.
V 616 B—1-7—7 Sacks Hammer and Shovel Shafts, ex s. s. Nubia.
V 641 B—½—1 case saws, ex s s Glantivy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, wind-proof-lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tent, opposite to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, wind-proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of E. H. McDOWELL, Esqr.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, near Post Office, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery, and glassware, mahogany semi grand pianoforte, light dogcart, powerful bay Arab horse, gentleman's saddle, large cooking stove with utensils, wind proof lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

AUCTION SALE
OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,
by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,
at DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden
On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 7 A.M.,
the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th April, 1892, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold (fazandari) land, together with two chawls built thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 476 and two-ninth square yards, equivalent to 14½ kathis and 5¾ square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old Nos. 38, 706, 707, 703, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, and 754, new Nos. 11915, 12595, and 12464, old Survey No. ( ), and new Survey Nos. 12631, 1'3632, 3'2633, and 28 and 4,2653, and bounded on the north by the Elphinstone Road, on the east by the property belonging to Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed, on the south by the water drain or sweeper's passage, and on the west by the fazandari public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kolah, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 9, 1894.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased.............. Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Boosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 21, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurment two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vallibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 80-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, Old Survey No. 736 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towords the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (230) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

LOTS No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 144 OF 1892.

ANANDRAO VITHAL VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No.—, in Koombharwada, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HARIBA TOOKARAM VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No—, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late VITHAL TOOKARAM VARADI, Deceased.............................Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Vithal Tookaram Varadi, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 76 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NAVIVAHU, Widow of the late MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS, Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honorable Mr. Basil Lang, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate-General, residing at Mount Pleasant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of January, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Sha Manmohandas Lukhmidas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, having previously thereto made and published his last Will and Testament in the Gujrati Language and character, and bearing date the Sixteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, Probate whereof was granted to Vithaldas Sobharam, Hurgowandas Jeewandas (1st Defendant) and Bai Nandkore, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Nineteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allygar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Competent SUPERINTENDENT, for the Travancore Public Works Department Workshops. He must be a thoroughly Practical Man with considerable Experience in the management of Engines and Fiter's Work generally, being able to control Subordinates and take Responsible Charge of onerous duties.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

None but those fulfilling the above conditions need apply.

Applications, with testimonials and references, should be made to the Undersigned.

A. H. JACOB, M.H., M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Travancore.

Trevandrum, March 28, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892,

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000

CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.

RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund....................................$ 42,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Clan Ranald entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Leven and Breckfield left it on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Vasna entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Avaler on Saturday, the steamers Ravenna, Kt. Companion, and Samoa left it on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 11th instant.

Lecture.—Professor F. G. Selby will deliver a lecture on "What is Philosophy ?" under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 5-45 p.m. Dr. Mackichan will preside.

A missing Wife.—Persoo Jowji, residing at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Sukee, aged eleven years, left home, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday forenoon, and has not since been heard of. The girl had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 8.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marq Bacquehem, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

Scottish High School Cadets.—We are requested to correct an error that crept into our report of the entertainments, recently gien by Colonel Bayley to the cadets of the Scottish High Schools, of which Lieut Wilkinson was stated to be head-master. Mr Wilkinson is first assistant master and lieutenant in charge of the Volunteer Cadet Company, while head-master is Mr. James Mc'Donald.

A Question of Costs.—Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanawati who had brought a suit in the High Court against the mother of his deceased wife to recover certain ornaments and clothes and cash, a report of which appeared in our issue of the 4th instant, writes us to say that he was not ordered to pay the costs of the suit, but that the defendant was ordered to pay the costs except those of the third issue.

Disappearances.—Abdul Alli Mahomed Alli, residing at Serang Street, has reported to the police that his son, Dawoodbhoy, aged eleven years, left home at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, and has not yet returned.—Keshow Nathooji, residing at Bhaji Palla Street, has also reported that his mother, named Anundabai, aged sixty years, who was not right in her mind, left home, on the 24th ultimo, and has not since appeared.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p. m. :—

Coronation March	From Op Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Dorothy	P. Bucalossi.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	The Mikado	Bucalossi.
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Fall.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Nurbudha, aged three years, the daugter of Succaram Ambaji, residing on the first storey of a house at that locality. At half past 12 o'clock on Saturday noon the deceased was playing in the verandah outside the room on the first floor when she accidentally fell through the bars of a window on to the road below. The mother who was at the time sitting in the room, nursing her youngest child, on hearing the alarm ran downstairs and picked up the child, who was dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft at Bellasis Road.—Mr. Willilam Cluby, Chief Inspector, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at No. 210 Craig Land, Bellasis Road, has reported to the police, that on going into his drawing-room, at half-past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, he found missing some pieces of wearing apparel, a silver watch and guard, a tide table, sextant and box, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 176-2-0. It appears that the room was entered through one of the windows, which faces the public road, and which was accidentally left open. Some footprints, which had been found on the framework of the window and the wall, went to show that the room had been visited by some dishonest outsiders.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Society's Rooms. The papers to be read include :—"On the pupæ of certain butterflies, and the curious resemblance they bear to animals' faces, by Mr. E. H. Aitken ; "Fertilization of the Vanilla Flower by bees," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S. ; "Annelide reefs," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S. ; "The Flamingo found breeding in India," by Mr. W. C.D. Lester, ; "Curious instance of muscular action after death," by Mr. E. J. Ebden, I.C.S. ; "The breeding season of the Spotted-billed Duck," by Mr. O. Hudson, I.C.S., "Measurement of Tigers," by Surg.-Capt. H. F. Cleveland ; "Wolf Cubs," by Capt. G. B. O'Donnell ; "Stalking Sambar," by Major G. S. Rodon.

Robbing a Child.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Rama Narayen, an old offender, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of two gold beads, and a tavij, valued at Rs. 5, from the person of a girl, who resides with her mother at Dongree. On Friday noon, the girl was playing in front of her house, when the accused went there and gave a small toy to the child, who at once followed him. In a few minutes the child returned, crying that her necklace had been torn off by the accused. One Luximon Essoo ran after the accused but could not find him. About two hours afterwards, while Luximon was going along Dongree Street he saw the accused and had him arrested by a policeman. The accused denied the offence, but admitted that he had twice been in jail. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Gaekwadee Princes.—Their Highnesses the Princes Fattesingraojee Jeysingraoji, Sivajeeraojee Go[illegible]aojee, and Princess Indra Rajabaisaheb arrived here yesterday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail train. They are accompaned by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Shreemant Anandraojee Gaekwar, Mankarees Shreemants Okajeerao and Ouchitraojee Gaekwar, and Narayan Raojee Khatgee, Drs. Sumsudeen and Tadvoolker, Mr. French tutor in charge of the children, K. B. Khangi Karbharee, R. S. Personal Manager, Messrs. Herabhai and Sabenluroo. Their Highnesses were received at the Grant Road Station, where they alighted by the Gaekwaree Vakeel Messrs. B. B. Pitale, Dolutrao R. Malap, Vaidya and others. They were expected here this morning (Monday) but the ill-health of the Princess compelled them to start a day earlier. The Prince and Princess drove in the Gaekwaree carriages followed by a couple of body-guards, who accompanied each carriage, to their temporary residence on Warden Road.

Fatally scalded.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, at 1st Parseewada, regarding the death of a Parsee, named Dhunjibhoy Dorabji, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased was an assistant engineer in the Khatao Makanji Mills, at Haines' Road, and was at the time of the accident residing in the mill premises. He was an experienced engineer, and had been working in the above mills for the last four or five years. At 10 a.m., on the 19th ultimo, the deceased found the blow-off-cock of the boiler, was not working and opened by mistake the feed check valve to test the cock, when the steam escaped, severely scalding him on the arms, abdomen, and legs. Dr. Bisni was immediately called, and he treated him. Dhunjibhoy was conveyed to his house, at 1st Parseewada, where he was attended by Dr. Framji Shapoorji. He died at 6 p.m., on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caus[illegible] consequent on the scalds which he had received by the escaping of the steam from the feed check valve which he had by mistake opened himself.

Stabbing Affray on the High Seas.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Tighe, of the Harbour Police, charged Abha Issa, a lamp trimmer, on board the s. s. Japan, with causing hurt to the native *callasees* by means of a knife, on the 31st ultimo, when the vessel was on her way to Bombay. The two injured men in their evidence before the Magistrate, said that while they were in company of all the other native seamen of the Japan taking their midday meal on the 31st ultimo, the accused rushed towards them with a knife in his hand and inflicted several wounds on the person of the two complainants. One of them who was most seriously injured fainted and was treated by the medical officer on the steamer. Two soldiers belonging to the Scottish Fusiliers interfered and released the complainants from being further molested. The accused in defence pleaded that he had spoken to the Captain against one of the complainants who had stolen several things from the stores of the vessel, and since then the whole of the native crew of the Japan had entertained the bitterest feelings of hostility against him. The Fusiliers had proceeded to Shialkote, otherwise he should have proved by the evidence of most of the soldiers that on the day in question he went as usual to take his meal when the whole of the native crew came upon him and knocking him down on the floor began hammering him. He extended his hands to find something to defend himself against his assailants and reached to a knife. Before he could make any use of the knife, about half-a-dozen of them fell on him, and during the fall the two men were hurt. The evidence of the chief officer having been recorded for the defence, the Magistrate discharged the accused for want of evidence.

A Farewell Meeting.—There was a good attendance at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening, to bid farewell to Mr. Robert McCann, the travelling secretary of the Bombay District, and Mrs. McCann. Mr. Henry Conder, the president, occupied the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. F. J. Clarke, gave an outline of Mr. McCann's tours during the eighteen months he has been in India, and of the satisfactory results that have accrued therefrom in the establishment of branch associations. The central committee at home were endeavouring to signalise the jubilee year by raising a fund of £25 000 for the furtherance of the work in India and some of the colonies, and if this effort was successful Mr. McCann would probably return to Bombay. Mr. Clarke's expression of a hope that this would be the case, was approvingly cheered by the audience, and endorsed by subsequent speakers. At any rate, said Mr. Clarke, if Mr. McCann was not permitted to return, he fully believed that the central committee would send out another travelling secretary to succeed him. Mr. J. Morris, as one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. in Bombay, added his expressions of regard and esteem for Mr. McCann, and wished him a safe and prosperous voyage. Mr. A. E. Gordon expressed the regret felt at the Grant Road branch that they were losing Mr. McCann's services, and Mr. King added his meed of good wishes for the "parting guest." In a brief and suitable speech, Mr. McCann acknowledged the kind words which had been uttered, and said that should the central committee wish him to return to India he should be glad to do so, for he felt a great interest in the work here, and was pleased to find many encouraging signs in connection with it. Mr. McCann then showed a number of magic lantern views relating to the history of the formation of the first Y. M. C. A., fifty years ago., to the progress of the movement, and to some of his own experiences in India. Upon the initiative of the chairman, the audience rose to their feet to express their esteem and good wishes for the departing travelling secretary, and an interesting meeting concluded with the singing of the hymn "God be with us till we meet again," and prayer offered by the president.

Serious Fire at Bhownugger.—Our Bhownugger correspondent writes under date, the 3rd instant :—At about 11 'o clock last night, a fire broke out in the house of Harji Jhina, near the Custom House. In the building was a shop containing ghee and castor oil belonging to a bunniah merchant of Bhanvad. Three fire-engines were soon on the scene and the police and municipal employes assisted in putting out the flames. There was however a very high wind and the fire spreading to the opposite building, it was some time before it was got under. At 1 o'clock Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas the Dewan, and shortly after his Highness the Maharajah appeared at the scene of the disaster. The damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. The cause of the fire was the upsetting of a kerosine lamp. Beside the building in which the fire broke out a private medical hall belonging to Mr. Rustomjee Naoroji, certain shops belonging to dealers in ropes, four private houses, and four shops of dealers in betel leaves are totally destroyed and four or five other shops have been injured. On the same day there was a fire at the Nerbudda Cotton Press, near Moti Talao, but only two or three docras were destroyed.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

The following amounts have been subscribed in addition to those previously published :—

	Rs.	a.
H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar	300	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice C F Farran	100	0
Rao Bahadur Huchrao, Pleader Belgaum	100	0
Mr Gangaram Bapsaba Rele	75	0
Mr R D Sethna	50	0
Mr Ganpat Sarvottam Mankar	50	0
Sundry sums subscribed at Belgaum through Rao Bahadur Huchrao Pleader	50	0
Sundry suns subscribedthrough Mr G B Rele	43	0
Sundry sums subscribed at Hubli	33	2
Prof W H Sharpe	25	0
Mr Parmeswaridas Juggunath Shalwalla	25	0
Piraze C Setna	25	0
Mr Bhaskar Hari Bhagwat	20	0
Messrs Daphtary and Farriera	15	0
Mr Nanabhai R Ranina	10	0
Prof O S Pedraza	10	0
Mr K M Raghavendra Rao	4	0
Rs. Total	956	2
Amount previously published Rs.	28388	0
Grand Total Rs.	29,324	2

The Honorary Secretaries beg to acknowledge with thanks the following amounts of subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay in addition to those previously acknowledged :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal	500	3
H H The Maharaja at Bhawnugger	300	0
Messrs Morarjee Gokuldas and Co	330	0
Messrs Govordhandas and Mulraj Khattae	250	0
Kumar Shri Samatsingjee of Palitana	250	0
The Hon Mr Justice M G Ranade, C J E	250	0
Mr Shankarprasad Hariprasad	250	0
Mr Chatturbhooj Morarjee	200	0
The late Mr R N Khote's Executors	200	0
Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee A Dalal	200	0
Mr Bhimjee Rowjee, Sons and Co.	150	0
Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey	150	0
Messrs Nensebhoy and Rahimtulla Khairaj	125	0
Kean Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil	125	0
Mr Manekshaw Jehangirshaw Taleyarkhan	125	0
Mr Shamrao Manekjee Rele	100	0
Mr Jamshedjee A Wadia	100	0
Mr Shamjee Bhimjee Metha	100	0
Mr F R Viccajee	100	0
Mr Jamnadas Gig bhoy	100	0
Mr Veerchund Deepchand	100	0
The Hon Mr Justice C F Farran	100	0
Mr Rustomjee D Sethna	100	0
Dr Sadashiv Waman Kane	100	0
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C I E	100	0
Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji Chiplonkar	100	0
Dewan Bahadur Laxman Jagannath Vaidya	100	0
Mr Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni	100	0
Mr Mangesh Atmaram Sagoon	100	0
Mr Krishnaji Balvant Wagle	100	0
Rao Bahadur Huchras, Pleader, Belgam	100	0
Mr, Shamrao Vithal	100	0
Rao Bahadur G A Mankar	75	0
Messrs Sunderflas Dharamsey and Co.	51	0
Mr Ruttonsey Mooljee	51	0
A Parsee (D S S)		
Mr Fazulbhoy Mehralli Chinoy	51	0
Mr Babu Ramchandra, Vikil	51	0
Prof vs Wald V Muller	50	0
Mr S S Narielwalla'2 Sons	50	0
Mr Shaikadam Essofally	50	0
Dr Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh	50	0
Mr Bhimrao Atmaram	50	0
Khan Bahadur Rustomjee M Patel	50	5
The Hon Mr W Lee Warner, C S I	50	0
Mr Cursondas Chubildas	50	0
Mr Ebrahim Rahimtulla	50	0
Mr R D Setna	50	0
Mr Ganpat Sarvottam Mankar	50	0
Mr Daji Abaji Khare	50	0
Mr Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha	50	0
The Hon Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad	00	0
Mr J H Guzdar	50	0
Mr R R Shirgaonkar	50	0
Sundry suns collected by RaojBhdur Huch Rao, Pleader, Belgaum	50	0
Sundry sums colled by Mr G B Rel6	43	0
Rao Bahadur Chinraman N Bhat	40	0
Mr Ameerchund Panalal	35	0
Sundry sums collected by Rao Saheb R G Bhadbhade, Hubli	33	2
Mr M B Choubal and Brothers	30	0
Mr Jamshedjee K Dubsh	30	0
Prof W H Sharpe	25	0
Dr Cowassee Hormusjee	25	0
Mr Morojee Cashinath	25	0
Mr Veljee Jugjeevun Bhat	25	0
Dr Ardeshir P Cama	25	0
Mr D S Gholkar	25	0
Mr Goverdhanram M Shripathi	25	0
Mr Kalabhai Lalloobhai	25	0
Mr Varjarai Suntakrai Desai	20	0
Mr Ramachandra Shankar Taki	20	0
Mr Bhaskar Hari Bhagwas	20	0
Messrs Daphtary and Farriera	15	0
Mr Nanabhai R Ranina	10	0
Mr V M Kolatkar	10	0
Mr Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia	10	0
Prof O S Pedraza	10	0
Mr K R Rege	10	0
Mr V Y Manjrekar	10	0
Mr K M Raghavendra Rao	5	0
Mr Vasudev Pandurang Kulkarni	5	5
Mr Mahadev Pandurang Barve	5	0
Mr V A Madurkar	5	0
Total Rs.	6,846	2
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	18,611	0
Grand Total Rs.	25,457	2

J. T. Hawthornthwaite,
Fazulbhoy Visram,
Hurkisondas Narratumdas,
D. E. Wacha.
N. G. Chandavarkar,
Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.
Bombay April 1894.

At a meeting of Manchester merchants a resolution has been passed in favour of starting a line of steamers trading direct to the Black Sea, and another line to Bombay and Karachi. A committee has also been named to consider the practicability of a line between Manchester and Australia. The canal traffic has increased a little, but the imports greatly succeeded exports. The outgoing goods are merely nominal in quantity. It is to remedy this that local steamship companies are to be set afloat.

AUDACIOUS OBTAINMENT OF MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of an interesting case, in which Goolam Hoosein Rahim Bux, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Falkland Road, was charged by Inspector Saunderson, with falsely personating a public servant by pretending that he was a police havaldar and doing an act under colour of such office, under Section 416 of the Indian Penal Code. On Wednesday evening last, Gocul Moolji a tailor, residing at 3rd Lane, Coombharwada, armed with instruments of house-breaking, entered the compound of an iron factory, belonging to a Parsee, named Byramji Burjorji, an engineer, residing at 1st Lane, Khetwady, and situated at Grant Road, evidently with the intention of committing an offence. He was noticed lurking in the compound by Byramji who informed the police, and ordered the man to be arrested. Gocul was then conducted to the Khetwady police chowkey, where he was locked up. About an hour afterwards, on the same night, the accused Goolam Hoosein, accompanied by a purdesee, named Toolsee Khima, proceeded to the house of Gocul Moolji and informed his wife, Sonabai, that her husband had been taken into police custody on a charge of wilful trespass, and had been locked up at the Khetwady police chowkey, but that if she wished to see him released from police custody, she must give him (accused) Rs. 30 to be paid to the European Inspector. The accused further represented that he was a police havaldar and that if she was not convinced of his position, she might go with him to the Khetwady police chowkey. Sonabai being anxious to obtain her husband's release, sent for a victoria and they all three drove to the Khetwady police station, where she saw her husband in the lock-up. She gave him some food in the chowkey and then got into the victoria, and returned to her house in company with the accused and the purdesee. On arriving at the latter place, the woman took out two notes for Rs. 10 each, the only money she had, and in order to make up the sum required for the bribe, borrowed Rs. 10 from a mendicant woman, named Jamnabai who was residing in the next room. Accompanied by the accused and his companion Toolsee the woman again drove in a victoria to the Inspector's bungalow. On the arrival of the conveyance at Golpitha, Sonabai handed over the money to the accused, who put the same in his pocket. Having reached Inspector Saunderson's bungalow, the accused left the conveyance, went inside the compound, and after a while came out, and informed the woman that the Inspector had been paid and had consented to release her husband from custody. They then left. However, on the following day, the woman learnt that the Inspector had not released her husband, but on the contrary, had placed him before the magistrate who had sent him to jail for eight days. She thereupon went to Goolam Hoosein. and asked him to return the money, which he refused to do and threatened to break her legs, if she ventured to go to him again. She then reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested by Inspector Saunderson. Accused on being questioned by the court, denied the charge, stating that he never went to the complainant to inform her that her husband was in custody. He never asked complainant to pay him Rs. 30 to get her husband's release, nor did he accompany her to Inspector Saunderson's bungalow. He called three witnesses to prove an alibi. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case remarked that the witness Toolsee was no doubt an accomplice, but besides his evidence there was the irrefragable testimony of the complainant and the mendicant woman who lent her Rs. 10, and also that of the school-master, who was present when the accused informed the complainant of her husband's arrest. To rebut that evidence the accused produced witnesses to show that he was present at the shop of one of the witnesses, when the offence was alleged to have been committed. His Worship, however, disbelieved that evidence, and convicted the accused on a charge of dishonestly inducing the complainant by false statement to give him Rs. 30, under Section 419 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for three months. His Worship ordered the fine if recovered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and supporters of the Parsee Girls' School Association was held on Saturday, on the premises of the Bai Bhikaijee Bengalee School in the Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, read the report of the committee for the year 1893, from which it appeared that that was the close of the thirty-sixth year of the Society's existence. The Fort, Chandanwady, and Mazagon schools were attended during the year by 884 girls. who were examined in the different branches of study by Rao Sahib Nurbheram, Mr. Nowrojee Hurmusjee Cooper, Mr. Kaikhorsoo Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Mrs. Boyten. The examiners in their report, expressed their satisfaction at the results of the introduction of the Kindergarten system of instruction in the schools, The total income last year amounted to Rs. 13,926-2-8, while the expenditure was Rs.15,496-3-7, and with a view to equalise the income and the expenditure, the committee had resolved to raise the fees levied from the girls from half a rupee to one rupee per month ; though girls, whose parents or guardians were unable to pay the fees, were to be admitted free. The report, with the audited accounts, was approved and adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the subscribers and supporters of the schools. Thanks were voted to the chairman and the managing committee for their satisfactory management during the past year ; to the treasurer for preparing the accounts, and to the auditors, Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel and Mr. Framjee Temuljee Mirza, for auditing the same. Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, J. N. Tata, and Jehangir B. Murzban were re-appointed membere of the managing committee ; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are again very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Indore, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Goa, Cochin, Masulipatvm, Cudhdapah, Coimbatore, and Negapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut and 10 at Raipur, Neemuch and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 5° below the normal at Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 4 to 7° in excess in Berar and at Malegaon and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Amraoti and the lowest 68° at Cawnpore, Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (1·48"), about half-an-inch at Belgaum and light showers at Poona, Aurangabad and Colombo. Pressure is much below the normal in the North-West Provinces, and the weather will remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country. In the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Veraval, the weather is very cloudy, and few local scattered showers are probable. The weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Karwar is slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th April, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·793
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	245

* From midnight to midnight.

The following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. John Knowles, J.P., D.L., £531,604 ; Mr. Robert Ruthven Pym, £110,685 ; Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Bentley, £52,000 ; Mrs. Grace Isabella Bosanquet, £51,000 ; Mrs. Catherine Gilbey, £40,000 ; Miss Mary Ann Josephine Harriet Lombard de Luc, £38,000 ; Mr. Alexander Browne, J.P., D.L., £29,000 ; Sir Henry Dalrymple Des Voeux, £92,675 ; Duc de Rohan, £12,121 ; Mr. James Marshall, £719,116 ; Mr. Josiah Spode, £140,000 ; Mr. Clade Marie Joseph Gautier, £98,000 ; Mr. Andrew Caldecott, £90,000 ; Mr. Alexander Garraway Thomson, £75,000 ; Sir John Don Wauchope, £73,811 ; Mr. Lemuel Clayton, £59,000 ; Mr. Mr. William Coulson, £37,000 ; Mr. John Dunkin Francis ; £37,000 Sir Harry Verney, £15,907.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some excitement was caused on Wednesday at the Calcutta High Court by the discovery of fresh signs of insecurity in the Court building. In consequence of the sinking of the southern walls of the Court, which the Public Works Department have for the past two years been striving to remedy and prevent, a large crack has appeared, extending from the top of the second floor down to the foundation.

It is gratifying to learn says a contemporary writing later, that the Calcutta High Court building is not in such a bad state as was alleged. Mr. Johnstone, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the public Works Department, writes to explain that the building has been receiving the most careful attention of the Department during the past two years. The under-pinning of the south call has been followed by no appreciable settlement. The tracks have been carefully watched, and are due a slight settlement of the Tower and non-settlement of the verandahs. There is not the slightest reason for anxiety.

Travellers arriving in Calcutta by river, writes the local paper, are undergoing their first experience of the new Tariff. The officers go on board at Garden Reach, and do their disagreeable duty, we understand, with all possible courtesy. The law, however, is inexorable, and woe be to the passenger who is slient as to his ownership of, say, several umbrellas. The Government of India is of opinion that a single "chatta" is the proper individual allowance. For the luxury of a second one the traveller must pay duty.

The unwisdom of legislative interference with the Indian mining industry was strongly emphasised in Mr. Gray's speech at the meeting of the Indian Mining Association on Saturday last. A slight knowledge of the actual conditions will show, he said, that in the Indian mine it is not the mine-owner but the miner who is the master. "We have," he said, "to study him, to make his working-places comfortable for him, to respect his feasts and festivals (most numerous of their kind), to pay him daily,—in fact, so to speak, to do puja to him." Mr. Gray expressed entire confidence in the Mining Inspector, who may be trusted, he said, to examine the question with tact and discretion.

It is stated that the Empress Dowager will move the Court to the Eho Park—which is ten miles distant from the 'Forbidden' City—with the intention of remaining there till November. In celebration of her sixtieth birthday her Majesty will (according to the Peking correspondent of a Northern contemporary), make her triumphal progress through ten miles of beautifully decorated streets, adorned with the expensive displays of the princes, nobles, State ministers of Peking, and the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces.

There is a rumour that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has not entirely refused to contemplate thr possibility of an early retirement from the cares of his high position. It is an open secret that he dislikes the routine and ceremonial of office, that his thoughts turn with pleasure to the prospect of quiet and seclusion at home.

All over the country, writes a contemprary the annual migration to the hills is in full swing, earlier this year than ever. Simla, they tell us, is already beginning to fill, and people gather in groups of an afternoon on the Mall and discuss the prospects of the coming season. But the regular *habitue* knows too well that for him and for his generation the place will not be the same again. He feels that the spirit and life of social Simla are departing out of the country in the same ship which takes Lord William Beresford away. Perhaps all round the best known and most popular man in India, it has been at Simla naturally that Lord William's influence has been most potent. There it was supreme. Viceroys might come and go, but as long as the Military Secretary remained at his post the Government House of the day could never be a failure. He has had to drive many masters, some probably as unpromising at first as others were willing ; but he had as fine a hand upon a Governor-General as upon a horse, and they all ended by doing what he wanted them to do for their own credit. His private example too must have had much effect with Members of Council and other high dignitaries ambitious of liveing upon five hundred a month (though it is to be feared that in the worst cases of this complaint there is total loss of shame) ; and in one way and another there is ne telling what he did not do to keep Simla up to the mark, nor what will happen after him. Yet for his own aske, and we may sincerely say for the sake of the country, it is to be regretted that Lord William Beresford allowed his profession to slip away from him while he was occupied in what are after all the somewhat domestic duties of the Military Secretaryship. It is in few cases that a statement of this kind can be made without exggeration. While there is such an abundant supply of educated, enthusiastic men pouring into the Army it does not matter much to the nation whether Jones retires and Smith gets the regiment, or whether the case is the other way. But in Lord William Beresord's instance it is another matter. A light heart and a pleasure loving disposition could not conceal in him the existence of abilities altogether out of the common. Let anyone who is in a position to make the comparison think of almost any of the officers who have come to high command in recent years, and then ask himself whether Lord William Beresford is not a far cleverer and more capable man. In nine cases out of ten there would be no doubt about the answer. And as Generalship after all is a matter of gifts, and can be taught by no labour over the details of the profession, the loss when one of the rare beings who seems to possess all the qualities of the leader turns aside from the fulfilment of his natural destiny is not to be easily measured. The place for Lord William Beresford's powers would have been at the head of an Army Corps in the field.

It was an open secret, observen *Pinners* the majority of the Opium Commission would give their voice for the drug long before the Commission left India. To say so much, indeed, is only to say that the majority were amenable to the influence of evidence, and had not made up their minds beforehand what that evidence must be if truthful. That this was, consicously or unconsiously, Mr. Wilson's position, was pretty plain before the Commission had been many days in the country, He showed a disposition from the outset to take a jaundiced view of all evidence tendered in favour of opinm; and the more his attitude was dispproved of by his colleagues, the more pronounced this disposition became. Towards the end the Commission had more then once to settle their differences with closed doors. That is the advantage of having the "bull-dog" tenacity which Mr. W. S. Caine admiringly attributed to Mr. Wilson. It was plain at an early date, however, that Mr. Wilson's peculiar virtues did not embrace a capacity for weighing or discriminating evidence. He suspected dishonesty where none existed, and he found only truth where there was often humbug. Of such it is safe to prophesy will be the dissenting report he has decided to send in. We can scarcely imagine it will have more influence with the English public than had the evidedce on which it is based with the public in this country.

The installation of the Nawab of Rampur by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces took place on Wednesday morning before a large and distinguished assemblage. In the evening there was a State dinner to celebrate the oceasion. Sir Charles Crosthwaite was to return the Nawab's visit, and at night there was to be a grand display of illuminations and fireworks.

Capt. Walter Neill Dyett, a Military Knight of Windsor, died on Wednesday (21st ult). He formerly belonged to the Indian Army, and was sixty-eight years of age. He fought against the Sikhs in the campaign of 1849, and lost his right arm during the Siege of Mooltan. He received a medal and pension for his services.

Khan Bahadur Kersapjee Rustomjee Dadachanji, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed to act as Naib Dewan at Baroda, in place of the late Mr. Athalay. Mr. Dadachanji has long been in the service of the Baroda Government, and has given satisfaction by ably discharging his duties in various branches of the administration.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

The competition for his Excellency the Governor's Cup, by the adult companies of the B. V. R. Corps, and the competition for Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley's Cup, by the cadets of the B. V. R. Corps took place on Saturday afternoon, on the maidan, in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. His Excellency Lord Harris had presented two challenge cups, one to be competed for by the adult companies and another to be competed for by the cadets. Of the cadets, the L company of St. Mary's College won the cup successively for three years, and hence the "Harris Cup" became their absolute property. The "Harris Cup" for the adult companies was not yet won, in 1891 it was won by the G Company, and for the last two years the D Company were the victors. The adult companies had therefore the Harris Cup to compete for but the cadets had none, and therefore their energetic Commandant Colonel Bayley presented one, subject to the same conditions and rules as that for obtaining the Governor's Cup. Three adult companies A, D, and G, under the command of Captain Baird, Captain Nicholson, and Captain Smith, respectively, entered into competition for the Governor's Cup, while only two out of four companies of the cadets competed for the Colonel's Cup. The competing companies of the cadets were H Company of the Byculla Schools, under Lieutenant F. W. English, and the L Company of St. Mary's College, under Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkings. Many members of the corps who were not competing and a large number of the general public also turned to witness the Volunteer *kavayat*. Colonel Bayley, commanding the B. V. R. Corps, Major Roughton, commanding the B. V. Artillery, Major H. A. Acworth, Major Leatham, Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps, and Captain Lund were also present on the parade to witness the contest. Colonel Ryley, commanding the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, had kindly undertaken the duties of the judge, and his decisions met with general approval and satisfaction. Lots were drawn for the order, in which the companies should compete, and the following order was fixed upon G Company first, D second, and A third, and for the cadets, H company first, and L second.

The competing companies were then given points for the following :—

A.—1st, precision of movements, 2nd, smartness and correctness of dress, and, 3rd, cleanliness of arms and accoutrements.
B.—Manual and firing exercises.
C.—Marching in fours and forming to the front or rear.
D.—Passing obstacles.
E.—Advance and retire in line.
F.—As a company changing front as the company of a line formation.
G.—The diagonal march.
H.—As a company meeting on attack by Cavalry.
I.—As a company in column forming into line.

Captain Smith first put his men (of the G Company) under various movements. They made a good show and would have been the winners of the cup but for the mistakes of one of their number. Fifteen points were deducted for the mistakes he made in different movements and of the possible 90 points they were awarded only 64. Captain Nicholson next led his men (of the D Company). They went on fairly well all through and secured 77 points, the highest number obtained. The next on the field was the A Company, under Captain Baird, which secured about the same average number of points under different heads as the D Company, until it came to the last movement ; and when the order was given to the right marker, he failed to come out and give a point. Two points were deducted for this mistake, which cost the company the loss of the Cup. They were given 76 points. The D Company being adjudged winners of the Governor's Cup, it became their absolute property having been won by them three years in succession.

The cadets next began their competition, and the H Company of the Byculla Schools, to whose lot it fell to make a start, went through the different movements exceptionally well, under Lieutenant F. W. English. Several points, however, were deducted for their overcrowding in the ranks, otherwise their movements were very good, and a considerable amount of improvement seemed to have been made. Of the maximum ninety they could secure a good total of seventy. But their rivals the L Company of St. Mary's College, the present holders of the Governor's Cup, gave such complete satisfaction to the judge that they were awarded 87 points out of the maximum 90 and were declared winners of the Cup for the current year.

The points awarded to the defferent competing companies under various heads are as under :—

Companies.	1st, Precision of movements, 2nd, Smartness and correctness of dress. 3rd. Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements.	Manual and firing exercises.	Marching in fours and forming to the front or rear.	Passing Obstacles.	Advance and retire in line.	As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation.	The Diagonal March.	As a Company meeting an attack by Cavalry.	As a Company in column forming into line.	Total.
A Company	8	8	7	9	10	9	8	9	8	76
D "	8	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	77
G "	6	5	5	5	10	10	5	8	10	64
H "	7	8	8	9	10	8	5	8	7	70
L "	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	9	87

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 6.

O'Hara, Lt, Bengal, 2nd D G, from leave, from England.
French, Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Quetta.
Walsely, Sir, Major-Genl, Belgaum Dist, on furlough, from Belgaum.
Tandy, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Agra.

April 7.

McCreery, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Nowgong.
Wilkinson, Surgn-Col, Bengal, I M S, from Dehra Ghazikhan

DEPARTURES.—April 7.

Phyton, Capt, Bengal, 7th Infy, on leave, to England.
Cartwright, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Hart, Col, Bengal, Deven Regt, on leave, to England.
Baker, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Woon, Major, Bengal, 40th Pathans, on leave, to England.
Preston, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 40th Pathans, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Philips, Capt, Bengal, The Buffs, on exchange, to England.
Quill, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Dennys, Lt, Bengal, Punjab, Police, on furlough, to England.
Wingate, Col, Bengal, Mily Works, on furlough, to England.
Blewett, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Bagnes, Lt, Bengal, 12th Cavy, on duty, to Simla.
Hitchins, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, on leave to England.
Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms, Comt Dept, on furlough, to England.
Haig, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Adais, Lt, Bengal, Gordon High, on leave, to England.
Walseley, Sir Major-Genl, Dist Staff, to England.
Hall, Major, Bengal, R A, on furlough, to England.
Crawley, Col, Bengal Dist Staff, on furlough, to England.
Lethbridge, Brigr-Surgn-Lt-Col, Medical Staff, on furlough, to England.
Ezechiel, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on furlough, to England.
Erskine, Col, Bo, on furlough, to England.
Barton, Col, Bo, R Fuslrs, on leave, to England.
McCreery, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Nowgong.
Hall, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th April, 1894.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accouterments may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

2. The Competitions for the Presidency Medal and Tenant memorial Challenge Cup will be held at Coorla on Wednesday the 11th instant. Members Competing for the Presidency Medal and Tenant Memorial Challenge Cup will wear uniform. The distances will be as follows :—200, 500 and 600 yards. No. of rounds one sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position standing at 200 yards, any military at 500 and 600 yards, Targets and Scoring Regulations. The following are the names who are qualified to compete :—

Lieuts :—T M English, F W English, D J Sharp. Cr Sergts H Black, E W Thomas, J E Keess, A D Little, E Sands. Sergts W H Brewer, C Buckel, W H Prescott, J A Mc Kinnon, W G Nicoll, Corpls, G F Lund, F E Otto, J J D'Souza, T Thurley, M Ward, Lce Corpl, W Walmsley, Volrs J M Mason, G V Evans, O M P Cleyne, E Baird, J Cooper.

3. Vol S Walke is transferred from B to C Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters at at once all arms, accounterments and saddlery in their possession.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—April 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran)

For Judgment.

781—Roughton and B—Dame Janbai vs Salay Mahomed Jafferbhoy and another—Little, S N and B.

In the matter of the exceptions to the Commissioner's Report

444-81—Edgelow and G—Jagmohandas Mangaldas vs F T Smith and others—Little, S N and B, and Nanu and H.

News received from Uganda, dated October 30, states that over 4,000 Nubians had been brought into the country from Toro by Major Owen, and that thereupon Kaba Rega, the King of Unyoro, marched against the King of Toro. A force of 50 Nubians, with a Maxim gun, had been sent against him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Haxby, 2,252 tons, Captain O Brown sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Looziana, 2,140 tons, Captain E Stabb, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 862 pilgrims as passengers.

The Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain E De Negri, sailed on Saturday last for China &c., with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J W Brown and 69 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Arabia, 3,544 tons, Captain George Read, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool 11th March, with a general cargo Miss M Pratt, and Mrs F Mellor and child as passenger. During the voyage she experienced light winds and cool pleasant weather between Suez and Aden. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (Monday, the 9th instant at noon from the Victoria Dock No. 8 the s s Marquis Bacquehem, Capt G Wallusching :—For Trieste—Major and Mrs Courtenay, Mr and Mrs Greig and 4 children, Mr and Mrs A Mahler child and infant, Mr and Mrs K G Kennedy and Child, Mr and Mrs Walker and child, Mr and Mrs Graham, Mrs Harbury and child, Mrs Hearsey Salmon, Mrs Aspinvall, Mrs Kaundinya, Miss Kodgers, Dr Asnyk, Mr Cornapalais, Mr J Jackson, Mr F O Bloeck, Mr Sidler, Mr Kaundinya Revd Y V Waterhouse, Mr H H Stutson, Mr A Judson, and Capt Melliss :—For Aden—Mr Winn.—For Suez—Baron Blanckenbury.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	H. M. S. Malabar	Tudor	Portsmouth, Mar 10.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, April 5.
	Arabia (s)	Read	Liverpool, March 11.
8	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	Aden.
	St. Pancras (s)	Young	Newport, March 1.
	Birdoswald (s)	Newton	Port Said, March 25.
	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Chandler	Portsmouth, March 14
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Jedda, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Samoa (s)	Fraser	Antwerp.
	Leven (s)	Stiles	Barcelona.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Williams	Hamburg.
	Oceana (s)	Stewart	London, &c.
	Haxby (s)	Brown	Hamburg.
	Stura (s)	De Negri	China, &c.
8	Looziana (s)	Stabb	Calcutta, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Arapahoe (s), 3134, Wale
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Peirce
Horatio (s), 2078, Forth
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189, Chalmers
Graffoe (s), 1923, Blenkarn
Kt of St George (s), 2999, Bevis
Westmeath (s), 2957, Stonehouse
Aldgate (s), 2208, Cheshire
Constance (s), 2487, Rose
Cameo (s), 1450, Collins
Naworth Castle (sp), 1800, Smith
Agapanthus (s), 2836, Tod
Aurora (s), 1799, Felt
Lord Erne, (s), 3615, Dunn
Queen of Scots (sp), 1374 Lassel
Trefusis (s), 1708, Beckerleg
Gutenfels (s), 1750, Thurmann
Haxby (s), 2252, Brown
Longships (s), 2843, White
Queen Louise (s), 2170, Ewen
Avala (s), 2415, Langworthy
Cumeria (s), 1994, Howell
Marq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallusching
Tresco (s), 1653, Browne
Stanley (sp), 2106, Edgett
Malwa (s), 1694
Ravenna (s), 1916
Stura (s), 1228, De Negri
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Sheikh Berked (s), 327, Gibb
Caledonia (s), 1671, Griffiths
Sierra Lucena, 1684, Murdoch

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Pigeon, Cartwright
H M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Assaye, Bedford
H M S Lapwing, Dare
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Dalhouise, Barwick

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
2	City of Bombay s	Marr	Glasgow, Feb 21.
	Dalmatia s	Thomson	Glasgow, Feb 20.
	Castore s	Mosca	Trieste, March 1.
3	Huzara s	Blott	Bombay, March 9.
4	Coromandel s	Wheeler	London, March 2.
	Clan Macintosh s	Mcallister	Liverpool, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 2.—Steamers Greatham and Kohinur.
April 3.—Steamer Malda.
April 4.—Steamer Avoca and barque Bedfordshire.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 hogshead whisky, Tingcombe and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—13 cases sherrywine, H A Hormarjee.
City of Persia s—30 cases confectionery, C Macdonald and Co; 20 hogsheads ale, William M Bell ; 287 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 100 hogsheads beer, F Fischer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Metapedia s—30 boxes bar soap, S Rahimbhoy.
City of Perth s—200 cases candles, A Shaikadum ; 1 case cutlery, Noormahomed.
Hispania s—70 cases school slates, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Oceana s—3 cases stationery, Kerr Tarruck and Co ; 15 bales printing papers, "Bombay Gazette."
Shannon s—26 cases oilmenstores, 8 cases cheese, and 8 cases bacon, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 3 bales writing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co ; 40 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee and Bros ; 19 bales brown paper, and 1 case stationery, Thacker and Co.
Oriental s—3 cases writing papers, Ruttonsey Mooljee.
Tresco s—10 cases soap, and 10 cases provision, Treacher and Co ; 36 cases soap medicine &c, Greeves Dynn and Co ; 10 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co : 31 cases medicine, and 36 cases oilmenstores, S Heptoola ; 28 cases confectionery, D Dadabhoy ; 27 cases oilmenstores and 7 cases cheese bacon &c, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 8 cases envelopes, M Essajee, 28 cases oilmenstores, 13 cases confectionery, and 7 cases medicine, B Nazarally ; 9 packages printing and writing papers, the Supdt B E S Press ; 10 drums soft soap, E A Currim ; 10 cases gin, 83 cases oilmenstores, and 110 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—25 cases playing cards, and 2 caes cutlery, H S Habib ; 15 cases playing cards, N Kadikhan ; 20 cases playing cards, and 10 cases straw boards, Cumroodin ; 2 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy ; 3 cases glassware, K V Allana.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.
Rhrenfels s—1 pipe portwine, C Sorabjee.
Ganges s—1 qr cask brandy, C Sorabjee.
Rheinfels s—1 qr cask brandy, H Dhunjibhoy and Co ; 29 cases soap, M H Ahmed ; 2 cases pencils, A A Reman.

FROM MARSEILLES.

LaSeyne s—8 cases provisions, A M Sodder.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 cases soap, and 1 case glassware, N Esmail ; 12 cases soap, A Tyabally.
Imperator s—2 cases stationery, D Ludha ; 10 cases note papers, A Salmon and Co.
Vindobana s—25 cases papers, N S Pochajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—7,000 cwts linseed and 8000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Arapahoe s—94 cwts olibanum, K M Jaitha and 52 cwts gum, M Pairaz.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—150 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey ; 1460 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 980 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Arapahoe s—7,756 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 600 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Horatio s—300 bales cotton, Prier de de Saone and Co.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—27 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee ; 540 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 100 cwts cutch, The Bombay Burmah T Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ailsa Craig s—300 bales hemp, Mathie Lajee ; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Westmeat s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aldgate s—1,200 bales rapeseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cumeria s—3,900 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts teelseed and 5,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers ; 500 cwts mustard seed and 20 cwts ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers.
Avala s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts gimgellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aurora s—44,801 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tresco s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 825 bales cotton. F Sauquet and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tresco s—250 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Vadalas—100 bales cotton, J G Young and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—25 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram and Co ; 97 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—96 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

In the Court of Appeal, on March 19, an ex-parte application by Mr. John Wallace, of Rathmines, Dublin, for a writ of mandamus to issue to the justices of Brentford directing them to hear and determine certain charges set forth in an affidavit against Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Lord Roberts, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, and Mr. C. G. Masters, was refused on the ground that the applicant was not a member of the English Bar.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectua in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

THE Latest Novelty in VIOLIN BOWS, being Strung with finest gut instead of Hair. They produce a perfect tone, and are very durable.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TEA KETTLES in Copper and Brass, for the Table or Floor, in different Designs at Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PASSENGERS by Homeward Bound Steamers will find every Requisite for the Voyage at the Establishment of BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, *par* Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.—LAST SEASON for purchasing the Real, Original Wonderland Native Art Pottery.

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TO LET AT MATHERAN.—"JEEWAJI Hall".—A Large and Very Comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, situated in the most central part of Matheran, near the GYMKHANA, the RUGBY HOTEL, the CHURCH, &c., and commanding a very excellent View of the Sea and Bombay Harbour. For Rent, Accommodation and other particulars apply to SORABJEE JEHANGIER & SONS, at Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

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WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

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COMMERCIAL INTELL'GENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

THE price of Consols in London was yesterday maintained at the advance to par which took place on Thursday; and Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 109. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8, say to 1 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1¼ per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £58 1-8. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d. to 28 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the value of the metal was unchanged, at 62 cents per oz., demand Exchange in London having advanced ¼ cent to 4'88¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver to this port. Coal freight to Bombay via the Canal was 3d. higher at 8s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25'17½.

To-day, an advance of ¼ per cent. has taken place in the price of Four per cent. Rupee Paper in London at £58 5-8; the only other changes in the financial items usually wired by Reuter being an advance of 1/8 per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, the quotation thus returning to 1 per cent.; and a further reduction of 1/8d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 1 3/8d. Silver is unaltered; but the price comes ¼ cent per oz. lower from New York at 61¾, with Exchange on London as before.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, this and (or) next month's shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market firmer; Yellow Cawnpur Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 32¾s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment and Ports, market firmer; and Linseed 38s. cif., per 416lbs, sellers, this and (or) next month's shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre, market strong. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,140,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 3-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotation being 4 7-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton, the only change was a decline of 1-16d. in Good Tinnevelly. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet, all round, but without any change in spot or arrival quotations. The day's Sales are 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports are 17,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 66,000 bales, the same amount having been forwarded to consumers. The weeks Imports were 63,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 12,000 bales during the week; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 133,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year and 95,000 bales more than in 1892. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 180,000 bales; and of Surats there were 16,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply, an increase of 144,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 232,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 53,000 bales, and a decrease of 21,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as the previous Friday, and compared with the price ruling on the corresponding day in 1893 and 1892, showed a decline of 3/8d., and an advance of 9-16d. per lb., respectively.

In New York, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged yesterday at 7 3-4 cents. for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7'78 for July Futures. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, making the week's total rather more than last year, but considerably less than in 1892; the total figures now showing an increase of 916,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,053,000 bales, compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

Again, to-day, there has been no change in the price of spot Cotton in New York; but Futures for July are two points higher, at 7'80 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports are 11,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales last year, and 7,000 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 6,840,000 bales compared with 6,790,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	55,000	52,000	64,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	27,000	34,000	45,000
" " Continent	67,000	31,000	55,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,481,000	4,565,000	6,534,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,510,000	1,812,000	2,825,000
" " to Continent do.	1,913,000	1,615,000	2,110,000
" Stock in the Ports	710,000	78,000	954,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,090,000	3,945,980	4,322,470
" " Surats	337,000	283,830	358,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,768,000	1,635,000	1,673,430
" London	9,000	5,000	18,000
American Afloat	60,000	55,000	120,000
East Indian "	20,000	25,000	15,000
Total	1,857,000	1,720,000	1,826,430
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-16	4 9-16d.	3 5-8d.
" Good Dhollera	[illegible]	4 3-16d.	3¼d.
Difference	11-16d.	3-8d.	[illegible]

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and previous prices have been maintained. Exporters have brought only 200 "Fully Good" Dhollera, at Rs. 191; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, consisting of 500 Bijapore Ginned, at Rs. 198; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 192; 200 Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 200; and 100 Bhilvada, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been some improvement in the enquiry from shippers in this market to-day and a moderate business has been done, while prices have advanced half-an-anna per cwt., the feeling at the close being steady at the following quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 oer cent.	Rs.	3	15	6	per cent.
Do. 85	"	3	14	6	"
No. I Club Delhi	"	3	13	0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	2	6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	10	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—In sympathy with the advancing markets on the other side this market has been from to-day, at an advance of 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and of half-a-rupee per candy in *Gingelly*, a large export business having been reported. We quote this evening:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed	7-7-6	to	7-9-6	per owt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-6-0	"	6-9-0	"
Do. Do. Cownpore	6-3-0	"	6-5-0	"
Do. Red Do.	5-9-0	"	5-11-0	"
Gingelly, While	42-8-0	"	44-8-0	"
Do: Mixed	40-0-0	"	41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,118	bales.
Wheat	13,014	owts.
Linseed	36,948	"
Rapeseed	17,852	"
Gingelly	2,581	"
Poppyseed	2,313	"
Groundnuts	11,353	"
Castorseed	1,249	"
Rice	5,141	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The market for April shipment is still dull, and there are still a good many relets offering in ready steamers.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steadier at 1s. 1 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but, before long, a few Merchants' Bills began to come out, and, as supplies from Calcutta also coming firmer, while Money here is apparently not too plentiful, our rates hardened somewhat, Bills for April delivery having been reported at 1s. 1 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and then at 1s. 1 23-32d., Bank Telegraphic has been reported to have been done at as high as 1s. 1 19-32d., 1s. 1 17-32d. being quoted for May transfer, and 1s. 1 7-16 to 15-32d. for the monsoon; the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 19-32d.	por rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 23/32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'44¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for Fours, for Money and demand, but the rate advanced thereafter to 103 7-8, at which it remained steady with buyers in both positions. 101½ is still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day, and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 75 in Madras United; of Rs. 35 in Khandeish; of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 each in Jamshed, and Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 5 in Presidency; of Rs. 3 Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in David, Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit; while Soonderdas have declined Rs. 10; and Hindustan, Rs. 5. In Press shares, Central India have advanced Rs. 15; Sind, Rs. 10: Munmara, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Re. 1¾. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the fisst issue. Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 15 higher, with buyers at Rs 1,225, but no seller Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; and Marcks at Rs. 3. National Bank shares are Rs. 10 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—March 3, at Shillong, Assam, wife of J C Arbuthnott, esq, B C S, of a son.

HOBART—March 18, at Clarendon House, Tunbridge Wells, wife of R T Hobart, late I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POLLOCK—GULLY—March 17, at Marylebone Parish Church, Adrian D W Pollock, second son of Major-Genl Sir R Pollock, K C S I, to Norah, third daughter of W C Gully, Esq, Q C, M P.

DEATHS.

BUCKLAND—March 21, at South Kensington, Charles Thomas Buckland, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 70.

DEACON—March 15, at Bathford House, near Bath, Lieut Col Charles Cauliflower Deacon, late 13th Lt Dragoon, 9th Lancers, and of the Royal Glamorgan Militia, aged 74.

DE WET—Feb 28, at Wimbledon, Major Oloff Godlich de Wet, late 51st Madras Native Infantry.

GOLDIE—March 18, at 4, Lansdown crescent, Bath, John H Goldie, late Madras Civil Service.

HINDE—March 22, at 14, Hinde-street, Harriet Georgina, widow of Major-Genl C F E Hinde, Bengal Army, aged 70.

TALBOT—March 16, at Frant, Sussex, Agnes Mary, wife of Lieut-Col A C Talbot, Indian Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIDIE—April 3, at St Leonard's, St Mark's Square, Bangalore, the wife of C L Bidie, Madras Police, of a son.

BOMFORD—March 24, at the Medical College, Calcutta, the wife of Dr G Bomford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROZARIO—DENNEHY—April 2, at St Andrew's Church Vepery, Madras, by the Rev Fr P O'Carrol, James Louis Rozario, Engineer, the Madras United Mills, to Louisa, the youngest daughter of the late Walter Dennehy.

DEATHS.

BYRN—April 5, at 40 McLeod Street, Calcutta, the residence of her son A E Bryn, Caroline Amelia, relict of the late William Bryn, P-W D, aged 82 years and 5 months.

O'BRIEN—March 28, at Robert O'Brien, Manager, very suddenly, of apoplexy.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1894.

PASSED in 1879, that bold experiment in Indian legislation the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, has been the subject of numerous modifications and amendments. In 1881, in 1882, and in 1886 Bills for its emendation were passed by the Viceroy's Council, and further alterations are proposed in the amending Bill introduced by Mr. Lee-Warner a few days ago. These intended alterations are, like the original Act, the outcome of recommendations made by a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. The Bill, while falling short of the suggestions of the Commissioners, cannot fail to assist in the solution of the most difficult problem with which the Governments of India and Bombay have ever been jointly confronted, and one upon which the word "finality" is still far from being written. It will be remembered that in 1891 arrangements were made to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Deccan measure, action on the somewhat analogous cases of the Punjab and Central Provinces being deferred pending the receipt of the report. The Commissioners, who reported in June, 1892, were practically confined in the scope of their enquiries to judicial issues connected with the working of the Act. They took advantage, however, of the permission to mention any other matters which they might think worthy of notice outside the Act to draw attention to the primary causes of indebtedness—rigidity of collection and the right of transfer. They proposed an outline of a general Act for agriculturists throughout India, and certain amendments of the general laws affecting all classes of the community in respect of contracts, civil procedure, evidence, and limitation. With regard to the Deccan Act they confirmed the opinions expressed by those who preceded them, that a load of debt had been taken off the ryot's shoulders without demoralising him or shaking his credit, and without ruining the money-lender. They affirmed the success of the six leading provisions of the Act, and recommended the retention of conciliation and compulsory registration. They criticised each section of the Act and advocated a series of amendments. The most important amendment adopted by the Government of India, and one which will become law if the Bill passes in its present form, is the power of extending the measure to parts of a district instead of a whole district. The advantages of this change are obvious as there may be strong reasons for limiting the Act to a comparatively small area. The inconvenience of having no smaller unit of operation than a whole district was instanced in the case of the district of Nasik, which was—as Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out in introducing the Bill—created by severing talukas from Ahmednagar and Khandeish, by the annexation of Peint, and by raising the core of the district round Nasik from a sub-district to the dignity of a district. With the Act in force in Ahmednagar, its extension to the taluqas in similar circumstances which have been transferred from it and added to Nasik might be necessary, without bringing Peint or some of the Khandeish talukas under the law, and this power the Bill will confer.

The Bill also clearly defines the term "agriculturist" in less ambiguous language than that used in preceding Acts. The term in question is to be taken to mean a person who by himself, or by his servants, or by his tenants, being members of his family, earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture, carried on within the limits of a district or part of a district to which this Act may for the time being extend, or who ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour within those limits. An agriculturist who, without any intention of changing his status as such, temporarily ceases to earn his livelihood or to engage personally in agricultural labour as aforesaid, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition. An inamdar who, without himself cultivating his lands, derives an income from rents received from his tenants is not, nor is an assignee of Government assessment or a mortgagee, as such, an agriculturist under the Act. It is not often that a more concise explanation of a legislative phrase is to be found in enactments past or prospective, and the Civil Courts need now no longer be in doubt as to the meaning of a word which has been so often disputed. The definition is not to be retrospective. It is provided that the term agriculturist, when used with reference to any suit or proceeding, shall mean a person who, when any part of the liability which forms the subject of that suit or proceeding was incurred, was an agriculturist within the meaning of that word as defined in the first rule then in force. The Commissioners' recommendations in favour of agreements for the set-off of profits against interest and assessment are adopted in the Bill, and it is further set forth that "every decree for redemption or foreclosure of any mortgage or for the sale of any mortgaged property at the instance of a mortgagee shall name such future day, not being less than three months after the date of such decree, as the Court may think reasonable, for the payment by the mortgagor of the money payable under the decree, and no such foreclosure shall be made absolute before the day so named." This is a valuable provision, as breathing space will be given to the mortgagor to find the money payable under the decree. In accordance with the spirit of decisions passed by various High Courts, a new clause has been added providing for payments out of Court. Another effect of the Act will be to exclude from the special limitation period any new tracts of country to which the Deccan Acts may be extended. This proviso is made, Mr. Lee-Warner explained, in the expectation that the ordinary law of limitation will presently be amended so as to provide a reasonable time within which all suits will be brought.

Mr. Lee-Warner also gave another hint of prospective legislation, by stating that probably the Act will hereafter be amended so as to place the village registration under the district officers. The administration of the Relief Acts is intended to be the especial care of the revenue officer. The separation of village registration from the control of the district officers was not intended by the framers of the Bill, but the suggested amendment being a purely administrative one is the work of the Bombay Government, and hence finds no place in the present Bill. Mr. Lee-Warner made one very significant remark, "There is not," he said, "a revenue officer in Bombay outside the four districts who, in view of the great agrarian question (the sale of rights in the soil) that is pressing for decision, can afford to treat as of no concern to him the working of the Deccan Acts." This statement will accentuate the belief that is held in many quarters that the Government of India are prepared, if the sanction of Her Majesty's Ministers can be obtained, to grapple with the whole question of agricultural indebtedness, not merely in the Deccan, but also in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in Bengal—wherever, in fact, the ryot is oppressed by extortionate money-lenders. It is an open secret that this legislation, the need for which is becoming more and more apparent, will be in the direction hinted at by Mr. Lee-Warner—the restriction of the sale of land transfer. The old school of political economists at home would doubtless loudly condemn a proposal so at variance with their long-cherished theories, and one which Lord Lansdowne himself admitted in a despatch to the Secretary of State, is wrong from the purely economical point of view. "But," added the late Viceroy, "we have to deal with a serious political danger, and I see no way out of it but this." The introduction of a greater element of elasticity into the revenue system, and an extension of the system of advances to cultivators are other directions in which the Government of India are, we believe, prepared to go, in dealing with a subject more intimately connected with the well being of India than is dreamed of at home. Mr. Lee-Warner bore testimony to the value, when occasion arises of departing from what is considered in some quarters the ordinary principle of legislation, when pointing out that such a measure as the Deccan Relief Act could not be materially altered without a grave dislocation of existing relations and calculations, he said that, "neither the opinion of the Local Government or of the population affected, nor that of the Secretary of State, nor that of the recent Commission would justify a reversal of our past proceedings." There are some exceptional Acts which contain in themselves both precedent and principle.

IT must be gratifying to people in India to observe that except in Lancashire no one has a good word to say for the action of the home Government in forcing India to exclude cotton goods from the New Tariff. There is a good letter on the subject in the *Times* from the pen of that veteran, ex-Finance Minister, Mr. S. Laing. Mr. Laing is a Liberal of unimpeachable loyalty to his party, but he does not hesitate to pass unqualified condemnation upon the act which has deservedly aroused such a great outcry in India. He appeals from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley to the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. H. H. Fowler. He points out in weighty language the dangers that he thinks may occur if India is to be sacrificed to the selfish claims of a powerful section of English voters. "I have," he says, "great faith in the sagacity of Mr. Fowler and the Imperialism of Lord Rosebery to give these grave questions their serious consideration." In the meantime, the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber have been specially summoned to provide a counterblast to the manifestations of feeling in India. The resolution adopted by the directors, who were presided over by Sir F. Forbes Adam, is worth quoting in full as an illustration of how completely the manufacturers of Lancashire are actuated by lofty principles and how entirely free they are from the taint of self-interest. The resolution which is to go to the leaders of both political parties runs as follows:—"That the Board views with apprehension and dismay the reversal of the policy of Free Trade in India, and protests against the Government yielding to the one-sided agitation which demands the reimposition of duties on cotton manufactures as certain to aggravate the difficulties with which the trade with India is already harassed. The Board is also of opinion that compliance with such demand would, in view of the principle of Free Trade, be ultimately as disastrous to the economic interests of India as it would be unjust to the interests of this country." "One-sided agitation" is good. For pure disinterestedness, magnanimity, and loftiness of purpose we must go to Cottonopolis and its satellites, Blackburn, Oldham, and the rest.

BIMETALLISTS, as we mentioned the other day, claim that the currency reform movement is making great progress in London in the centre of monometallism. Professor Foxwell delivered the last of his series of four lectures the other day, and dealt principally with bimetallism as the only remedy for existing evils. These lectures in the Draper's Hall, in the heart of "the City" have been, as already stated, numerously attended, and the silver men refer with justifiable pride to the fact, that as many as nine directors of the Bank of England have listened to Professor Foxwell's exposition of his views. Such a thing would have been undreamt of a few years ago. On the occasion of Sir W. H. Houldsworth's deliverance to the tea trade so many persons were unable to obtain admittance to the Commercial Sale Rooms in Mincing Lane, that a request has been made for the address to be repeated. Mr. F. Eisenlohr, of Messrs. Erusthausen and Co., who is taking a very active part in Mincing Lane and on the City Committee of the Bimetallic League, will shortly bring the subject before the members of the German Club. As a sequel to Professor Foxwell's lectures, our London correspondent says, it is proposed to hold a public meeting for the discussion of questions raised by him. In the lawyers' quarter around Chancery Lane great interest has been manifested, and the directors of the Law Institute have granted the use of their hall for three lectures to be delivered by gentlemen prominently identified with the movement, including your late Financial Member of Council, Sir David Barbour. The International Conference that we have previously spoken of will probably be held at the Mansion House. Delegates will be present from the Continent, and among them are expected Mr. Van den Berg, President of the Bank of the Netherlands, who resided for a long time in Batavia, and Mr. Ollardt, Director of the Bank of Belgium and Master of the Belgian mint. The conference will take place late in April or early in May. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., is likely to take a leading part in the proceedings. Buoyed up by the speech he delivered at Newcastle several years ago, the bimetallists continue to hope, nay even to think, that Lord Rosebery would not refuse to have the urgency of an international agreement for the use of gold and silver considered on its merits.

"RAILWAY Extension in India, and its Relation to the Trade of India and of the United Kingdom" was the subject of a paper read at the Imperial Institute, a few days ago; by Mr. Joseph Walton in connection with the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. There appears to have been a large and distinguished representation, quite a considerable number of members of Parliament having attended to support the Chairman, Sir James Kitson, M.P. Mr. Walton, like the chairman and some of the gentlemen who took part in the subsequent discussion, is largely interested in the iron trade of the North. He makes no secret of his desire, not only to benefit India, but to benefit himself and other industrialists by promoting fresh markets to take the place of those we are losing in the Continent, and as to which Sir J. Kitson mentioned some startling facts. Sir James Bain, of course, hit the right nail on the head when he expressed a wish to know where the money was to come from to pay for the ten thousand miles of railway that Mr. Walton and his friends think should be commenced at once as "an instalment." Mr. Walton considers (as Sir William Harcourt probably does not) the present a favourable moment for the Home Government to assist the Indian Government by the issue of Consols and terminable Annuities and by spending fifty million pounds on ten thousand miles of railway in India and Burma. If Mr. Walton succeeds in getting into Parliament, and we understand he has been invited to stand for a well-known Yorkshire borough, he will have an opportunity of trying to convert the House of Commons to his views, which, we may say, are supported by all the great manufacturers of the North of England and by the working classes of those districts. Indeed, if we are to believe Sir James Kitson, and he speaks from experience, the workingmen of that part of the country, would just as soon listen to a speech on Indian railways as one on the iniquities of the House of Lords or the blessings of Home Rule.

THE Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company received a telegram from the Board of Directors, on Saturday morning, advising him that with the approval of the Secretary of State for India they have sanctioned the payment to the Company's staff of Exchange Compensation Allowance with effect from 1st April, 1893, under the same general rules as were recently sanctioned for Government servants. Among the old servants of the Company there are a few who are entitled to 1s. 10d. under their covenants. These will be given the option of taking the exchange compensation or holding to their original agreements.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held on Saturday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, seconded by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, it was resolved that the Association strongly protested against the rules regarding the Provincial Service, which Government had framed, as highly calculated to deter the growth of higher education in this Presidency, and cordially supported the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the subject. It was resolved to forward a copy of this resolution to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, and that the latter be requested to publish the draft rules before sanctioning them. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday next, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., will deliver a lecture on educational matters.

A CALCUTTA paper commenting upon the nomination of Mr. Wilkins, District Judge, to the Bengal Council, questions the advisability of selecting judicial officers for seats in a legislative body. "The function of a judge," it is said, "has usually been considered to lie in interpreting and giving effect to legislation rather than in initiating it;" and it is added that Mr. Wilkins is the first District Judge in Bengal who has been so honoured. This is opening up an old question, for the very first Additional Members of a Legislative Council in India were two judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; and though it is true that the practice of appointing judges to sit in these Councils has fallen into disuse, it is not correct to say that this is the first instance of an appointment of the kind to the Bengal Legislature. One District Judge (Mr. H. T. Prinsep) while filling temporarily the office of Legal Remembrancer, was so appointed, and Sir Ashley Eden was anxious for him to retain his seat even after appointment to the High Court. This, however, was opposed by the Chief Justice, and the matter dropped.

IT is recorded that as Lord Roberts was passing the Mansion House at Newcastle, he noticed amongst the crowd a man named Clanney, a hewer in Lord Londonderry's colliery at Silksworth. Clanney wore on his breast a number of medals and clasps won by him by gallant service under arms. In answer to the General's kindly interrogations, Clanney named the campaigns and fights in which he had been engaged. Clanney was a soldier in the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79-80, and was with General Roberts on the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar and fought in nine engagements.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISITORS TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 7.

It is considered probable that King Humbert and Queen Margherita, with their son, the Prince of Naples, will visit Queen Victoria, at Florence, next Tuesday.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Teas which have been blended in England in bond will have to pay a 10 per cent. duty in Canada.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OUTLOOK.

The *Times* states that yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet was devoted to the consideration of the political outlook in view of the defection of the Parnellites, the indifference of the Anti-Parnellites, and the impatience of a certain section of the Radicals. The Government decided to add Tuesdays to the days set apart for Government measures, notwithstanding the wishes of the Radicals, who want to discuss Mr. Dalziel's motion levelled against the Lords, which is fixed for Tuesday, the 17th inst.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

LONDON, April 8.

It is understood that the Government have decided to retain Uganda with a local administration, but it is not certain whether it will be dependent on Zanzibar.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT VENICE.

The Emperor William arrived at Venice yesterday and met with a most cordial reception from King Humbert and the populace. His Imperial Majesty was banqueted in the evening, and the City was illuminated at night and a grand pageant was formed on the Canals.

THE VICEROY IN SIMLA.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The following is the text of the Municipal address to the Viceroy on his arrival in Simla on Monday, to be delivered at Government House, at 2 p.m :—

"The Municipal Corporation, as representing the citizens of the Municipality, beg to tender respectful and hearty congratulations on his Excellency's recent assumption of the high office of Viceroy. They also beg to offer his Lordship and Lady Elgin a very cordial welcome to the summer capital of India. They hailed with pleasure his Lordship's appointment to the exalted position held by his illustrious father, whose services to India, at a most trying period of its history, will ever be gratefully remembered and are an earnest of successful administration by his Excellency. They trust his Lordship will exhibit that interest in Simla that has hitherto proved so valuable an aid to its advancement. They rejoice to learn that her Excellency has undertaken the duty of presiding over the National Association for providing medical aid to the women of India, and in conclusion they pray that his Lordship's term of office may be characterised by peace, plenty, and prosperity."

THE GURKHA RIFLES.

Owing to the existing financial situation, no measures will be taken during the current year, for the removal of the 9th Gurkha Rifles from Lucknow to a hill station.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS REPORTS.

The revised rules for reporting accidents under the Indian Railways Act are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The State of Maler Kotla is about to organise two companies of Pioneers and Sappers. The armament of the Imperial Service Troops infantry with Martini Henry rifles has been completed.

LEAVE.

Captain Cox, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, and Captain Cookson, Inspecting Officer, have been granted privilege leave to England in May.

WOUND COMPENSATIONS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India, that in future pensions should be authorised for honorary commissioned officers, senior apothecaries, and warrant officers, and for native commissioned officers on account of injuries received in the performance of military duty, otherwise than in action. The sanctioned rates are as under per annum :—Deputy Commissary, £75 ; Assistant Commissary, £50 ; Deputy Assistant Commissary, £36 ; Conductor, £25 ; Sub-Conductor, £18 ; senior apothecaries and medical warrant officers, according to rank; subadar resaldar, wordie major; and resaldar per mensem Rs. 18, jemadar and naib resaldar, Rs. 9.

The Secretary of State has further approved of a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' net pay of a deceased officer or pension being granted to the heir of native officer killed in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action.

MILITARY PASSAGES TO HOME.

It has been decided that British soldiers who may be permitted to reside in India, on transfer to the Army Reserve, will not be granted free passages for themselves and families to their intended place of residence in India.

FREE RATIONS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

It has been decided to extend to the 31st March, 1895, the concession of free rations to troops and followers in Chin country, and at all posts west of the Kalewa-Pauk Line.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, April 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s s Manilla, extra, left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, April 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombasa left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, April 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99†
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1/8
Bar Silver	28 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	63,900	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,768,000	„
„ „ Surats	20,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	„

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Mr. Hallen, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department of India, retires from the service, from 19th May.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Central Provinces authorities, after inquiring into the present scarcity, calculate that some 100,000 persons may require relief until the autumn harvest is gathered. The failure of the wheat crop has been due to excessive rain, a very uncommon occurrence.

A PONTOON BRIDGE

The first pontoon bridge in the Central Provinces was opened a few days ago at Sambalpur. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway have found that the crossing of the Mahanadi at that town, where the river is very wide, was a considerable bar to free access of traffic to its station from the country to the west of the river, and therefore built a bridge.

THE MOPLA RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 8.

The Moplas outbreak commenced with the waylaying of a Government official who was going with Rs. 2,500 to the Treasury. The money was taken and the official severely injured. The Moplas then burned two Hindu temples, killing seven Hindus. The Moplas numbering about thirty then retired to the hills. Over a hundred men of the Dorset Regiment went in pursuit. One died of sunstroke. The Moplahs on Friday charged the troops, sixty soldiers being engaged. The total number of rioters killed was thirty-four.

THE DAVAR OF THE PARSEES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 8.

A large deputation of the Rustompura Parsee Anjuman, this afternoon, called at the residence of the new Davar Edulji and several of them having spoken feelingly of the late Davar Rustomji's special and important service to their Anjuman a valuable khillut and shawls in recognition of his succession was presented to Mr. Edalji, who having suitably returned thanks, the deputation retired. Telegrams and letters of condolence continue to daily pour in upon the family of the late Davar Rustomji from every quarter and personage in high official and social position indicative of the great respect and appreciation felt for the deceased who was an energetic, enlightened, and capable leader, whose loss is rightly mourned by his community. H. E. the Governor's telegram of sympathy for the bereaved family is widely approved, causing great satisfaction.

SERIOUS FIRE AT CHUCKLA.

Early yesterday morning a serious fire broke out at Chuckla, near Jackeria Musjid, causing damage to property to the extent of about Rs. 50,000. The locality in which the conflagration took place is mainly occupied with godowns, warehouses, and shops, containing goods of various descriptions, and if the flames had extended to the neighbouring houses, the result would have been very disastrous. About 3 a.m., a policeman observed some smoke emanating from the roof of a one-storeyed house, belonging to Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Hoosein, and situated in the above-named locality. The house had been divided into three blocks, each block being utilized as a shop, and at the time of the fire, it contained piece-goods to the value of Rs. 50,000, belonging to three merchants, named Jan Mahomed Haji Elias, Esmail Haji Joosub, and Hassam Alli Soolemanji. On an alarm being raised several townspeople burst the doors open, rushed into the house, and removed some portion of the goods from the ground floor on to the road, where they were totally damaged either by being trampled on by the multitude or by being saturated with water. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the Pydhownee steamer was the first to appear on the scene, promptly followed by the Fort and Byculla steamers, under Messrs. Beane and Holmes, respectively. Before the arrival of the steamers, the whole of the upper floor was gutted in the flames, and the saving of the house from the fearful ravages of the flames was beyond question. The fire brigades, thereupon, under the direction of Mr. Nichols, directed their efforts to confining the conflagrations to the burning house. The Pydhownee steamer was stationed, near the Jackeria Musjid, and vigorously commenced working with the abundant supply of water available from the tank in the musjid. The Fort steamer was located on the southern side of the burning-house and the Byculla one in Dhobie Gully. They began to play on the flames with ample supply of water available from the main, Mr. Hack, the Divisional Inspector, and Constables Mynn and Barnet were soon in attendance, and kept the crowd away from the burning-house. When the upper floor of the house was burning at its worst Mr. Nichols, in company with some of his lascars, tried to enter it, but were prevented from doing so by the falling of a portion of the burning eaves. The flames were brought under control within an hour after the outbreak, and were completely extinguished by 4-30 a.m. The damage done to the building, which is not insured, is estimated at Rs. 2,000, Whilst the total amount of the property destroyed is assessed at Rs. 48,000. Of the three merchants who suffered loss by the fire only one named Janmahomed Haji Elias, had insured his goods for Rs. 25,000, while the other two Esmail Haji Joosub and Hassamalli Soolemanji (who estimate their damages at Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively), were not insured. The outbreak is attributed to careless bidee-smoking.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER

An unusually large number of passengers left Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's s.s. Oceana, and the pressure of traffic, with its accompaniment of rush and excitement, was so great as to require the attendance of Mr. Jones, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Nelmes, Mr. Tighe, and other police officers, for its regulation and for the preservation of order at the Apollo Bunder. Among the passengers were Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., the trusted Military Secretary of three successive Viceroys, Viscount and Viscountess Parker, the Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep of the Calcutta High Court, the Hon. A. Lethbridge, M.D., Sir B. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whitworth, Colonel and Mrs. Forjett, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Addington, the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Colonel Firebrace, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and many others. Lord William Beresford arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the Calcutta mail train, and stayed temporarily at the residence of Captain Campbell, acting Director of the Indian Marine, until he started in a Government House launch for the mail boat. Many friends had assembled in the passengers' pavilion to wish *bon voyage* to Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, who left for England accompanied by his elder son Merwan, and Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee, sons of Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee of Bhownugger, who intend to prosecute their studies at home. Among those who met Mr. Bhownuggree at the Bunder were Messrs. J. N. Tata, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. Premchund Roychund, J. J. Gazdar, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, Merwanjee F. Murzban, Maneksha Dhunjisha Doctor, K. N. Kabrajee, D. R. Chichgar, Rustomjee Ardasir Spencer, Sorabjee K. Patak, Cowasjee D. Banajee, Rattonsha Dadabhoy, Framjee S. Oonwalla, D. D. Ghandi, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Framjee S. Bhownuggree, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, Shavaksha R. Dubash, Pestonjee Dosabhoy, R. M. Patel, H. M. Mody, Sohrab M. Rutnagar, J. B. Nazir, Nowrojee M. Setna, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Mr. Bejonjee Merwanjee, Dewan of Gondal, etc. Mr. Bhownuggree arrived at the Bunder, with the members of his family, about 1 p.m., and he and his son were almost overburdened with presents of bouquets and garlands of flowers. A large number of friends accompanied them to the mail steamer.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Good Friday.

After the great excitement caused by the momentous events of the past few weeks the brief Easter Recess, which began yesterday afternoon, has been welcome by everybody, probably most of all by our new Prime Minister who has had a busy week. On Saturday night he made his first appearance on a public platform since his elevation to the Premiership. The place chosen for his *debut* as leader of the Liberal Party was naturally the capital of a country without whose support the forces arrayed under his banner would be very unimposing. The selection of Edinburgh—I say selection, for though the date was fixed some time before the recent crisis, it could if necessary have been postponed—led to the charge being preferred against Lord Rosebery of infringing that antiquated and absurd sessional order forbidding peers to concern themselves in elections of members of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill, without the approval at all events of some of his friends—the *Times* for instance—hardly thinks his action either graceful or expedient—actually brought the matter under the notice of Parliament, and about two hours of what we are asked to believe is the precious time of that assembly, was taken up in discussing this question. The particular election in which Lord Rosebery "concerned" himself by making a general political speech in Edinburgh is the contest in the Leith Burghs, but as Mr. Munro-Ferguson's majority at the last General Election was nearer two than one thousand the Prime Minister if he went North to help his friend and former Private Secretary was certainly engaged in a work of supererogation. Lord Randolph Churchill has, however, by general consent, managed to kill the "sessional order," under which he indicted Mr. Gladstone's "daring" successor. The prohibition of the much-abused peers from even opening their mouths in any part of the Kingdom when there happens to be an election in the neighbourhood is vetoed by almost every one except Mr. Courtney (who is nothing if not original) and will probably now be allowed to follow some of those other traditions of the House of Commons, which as Lord Rosebery with a dash of malice says must be improved off the face of the earth if Parliament is to do its work with reasonable quickness. Lord Rosebery's explanation of his famous declaration in the House of Lords on Home Rule has apparently satisfied the Irish party as a whole while one section of that body or rather its leader Mr. John Dillon has hailed the Premier's later views on the question with something nearly approaching enthusiasm. Mr. Dillon heard the Prime Minister's speech and then rushed off to another meeting in Edinburgh with the glad tidings that all was right. He told his audience that he had come away from hearing Lord Rosebery deeply and firmly convinced that in him the cause of Ireland had an honest and honourable champion who would be false to no pledge given by the Government or his predecessor. The view of Unionists as expressed by Mr. Goschen the other evening is that Lord Rosebery has "climbed down" and at Edinburgh last night Mr. Chamberlain wept tears over the Prime Minister's weakness in not sticking to his guns. In Mr. Chamberlain's opinion Lord Rosebery is a "conditional Home Ruler"—and the description is not an unfair one—but notwithstanding this he has put his neck under the heel of "an Irish faction." On other questions Lord Rosebery seems to have given satisfaction to his supporters by his manner of dealing with the questions of the day in his Edinburgh pronouncement, although his views on the principle of Church Establishments are not such as would commend themselves to Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and his description of himself as a "second chamber man" will not give unalloyed satisfaction to Mr. John Burns, M.P., and the other gentlemen who spent last Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park, making themselves hoarse in inveighing against the House of Lords and shouting for its total extinction. By the way, it was curious to observe at the "demonstration" in the Park that speakers like Mr. Cremer, M.P., who ventured to suggest that Mr. Gladstone had been got rid of by means of an intrigue were completely closured by the crowd, who would not listen to anything of the kind, Lord Rosebery is evidently as great a favourite with Cockneys as he is with Scotchmen, and his speech on Wednesday in replying to the congratulatory address presented to him by the Progressives in the London County Council will increase his popularity, and perhaps win the Liberals a number of Metropolitan seats at the next election. His enthusiasm for the "new spirit" in politics is sufficient to almost satisfy the Fabians, who though they have a good conceit of themselves, could never have expected to live to hear themselves referred to in no uncomplimentary terms by a Prime Minister of England. It is a fact which your readers may take for what it is worth that if what Lord Rosebery said about the ground landlords, the unification of London, the eight hours question, &c., had been uttered by Mr. Gladstone the land would be wringing with denunciations of the ex-Prime Minister. Is Lord Rosebery going to do for the Liberal Party what the Marquis of Hartington did for it, and make it respectable ?

The air is or was until the holidays began full of rumours about a dissolution, but they are not based on any very substantial data and vary from day to day almost as much as the weather. Although Sir W. Harcourt denies that he told the Irish party or anybody else that the General Election would (barring accidents, Laboucherian or otherwise) come in July, there is a pretty general opinion that it may take place in that month, or if not then in September. Lord Rosebery is credited with the desire to get rid of the "old gang" (whose names will occur to your readers) and to surround himself with a number of younger men. He cannot shed these representatives of "fossil Radicalism," to use his own phrase, until after an appeal to the country. To shelve a Mundella, a Fowler, or a Kay-Shuttleworth in the present circumstances would not be quite easy ; it would be less difficult to pass them by when a new Ministry was being created.

I am asked to announce that in conformity with the decision arrived at in London in the autumn of 1893, the tenth International Congress of Orientalists will be held at Geneva from the 3rd to the 12th of September next, under the presidency of Mr. Edouard Naville, the distinguished author of "La Litterature de l' ancienne Egypte " and other notable works. The Congress is to consist of the following sections :—I. Indian and Aryan Languages. II. Semitic Languages. III. Mussalman Languages—Arabic, Turkish, Persian, &c. IV. Egypt and African Languages. V. The Further East (Extreme Orient). VI. Greece and the East (Archaical Greece, Asia Minor, Hellenism, Byzantium). VII. Oriental Geography and Ethnography. If the number of contributions render it desirable the committee will facilitate the formation of sub-sections, for example, one for the Aryan languages and another for Assyriology.

The London correspondent of the *New York Sun*, a well-known American man of letters, has revived in somewhat definite form a story that has long been current in social and political circles. He says he learns upon "unexceptionable authority" that the third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been betrothed to the Earl of Rosebery. He further informs us that her Majesty has given her consent to the marriage and that the official announcement of the interesting fact may now be any day expected. Lord Rosebery who it is sometimes forgotten sits in the hereditary chamber as a Baron—his earldom being merely Scotch—was born in 1847 ; Princess Maud was born in 1869, and is consequently twenty-two years younger than the Prime Minister. The report when it first began to circulate was not very generally credited ; but of late it has seemed to find more acceptance, and yesterday afternoon in the lobbies of the House of Commons there appeared to be a pretty unanimous feeling that the rumour was not only feasible on the whole but desirable. The disadvantages that might in certain easily understood circumstances accrue from a Princess so closely connected with the Crown marrying the leader of one of the great political parties is not ignored, but some Conservatives at all events express their opinion that these objections are not insuperable. For they say that her Royal Highness should rather find a husband in a prominent English politician than be banished to a petty German State, or wedded to an impecunious scion of some foreign princely house. There is a "new spirit" in regard to these delicate matters as well as in our politics. The trend of public opinion all over the British isles is undoubtedly against the marriage of our Princesses with Teutonic princelings, and unless the Heir-Apparent is belied he is quite in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment. If Princess Maud should become the wife of Lord Rosebery it will be singular that the three Princesses of the reigning family who have married people not of royal blood should all have chosen Scotch noblemen. At Edinburgh the other night Lord Rosebery flattered his audience by referring in complimentary terms to the defeat inflicted in that city the same day on an English football team, adding that he was in favour of Scotland winning everything that she can. Was his Lordship thinking of what all right-minded people must regard as a greater prize even than the one he has recently captured ? I do not pretend to be able to confirm the accuracy of the transatlantic telegram, and have not forgotten the singularly improbable story repecting Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Dilke that—if my memory does not deceive me—emanated from the same source. But it is reasonable to think that something is on the tapis, though it may be premature to say that there has been any actual betrothal much less that her Majesty has given her sanction to the engagement. Indeed, some gossips say that there is a hitch in consequence of the Queen having doubts as to the propriety of the match ; but what foundation there may be for the assumption I have not at present ascertained. The canard above alluded to was, your readers will remember, to the effect that Sir Charles Dilke was "crushed " some years ago primarily because he was too strong a politician and might be a powerful rival to Lord Rosebery when the event that has just happened came about ! With the recollection of that wonderful mare's nest fresh one does well to exercise a little caution as to statements communicated to American journals by their enterprising and credulous representatives in this country.

In the pending elections which may have such an important effect in the present general political situation and the results of which are being awaited with so much interest in both camps bimetallism is being made a test question : at the General Election which will possibly take place in July, and if not in July then in the early autumn, the subject will be systematically pressed upon candidates generally. In the meantime bimetallists assure us that opinion in the House of Commons is maturing in their favour. The depression in trade has not disappeared and the prospect is not as hopeful as we could wish. Mr. Barr Robertson in his recent paper on Indian currency pointed out that according to Mr. Saverbeck's index numbers the gold prices of commodities fell 6 per cent. from 1889 to 1893 and in January and February of this year 3 per cent. bimetallists even go so far as to express a rather confident belief that if the question could be fairly submitted to the House of Commons a majority of members would be found on the side of the double standard, but here I venture to think they are unduly sanguine. Much satisfaction has been given to the silver party by Mr. Westland's reported statement in introducing the Indian Budget that the new currency policy has brought the realization of bimetallism several steps nearer. I was talking a day or two ago with a leading man on the bimetallic side and he summed up the position as it at present stands. "In the present confusion owing to the great disturbance produced by the introduction of the new policy in India, and more particularly by the withholding of the Council Bills from sale for such a length of time the result of the policy has hardly as yet shown itself in definite form. But it is," he added, "well known that we bimetallists are acting on this view when we take the attitude of discouraging the re-opening of the Indian mints. We see clearly that the re-opening of the mints would lead to a considerable fall in the gold value of the rupee, and this would be a widening of the gap between gold and silver, and would thus increase the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory ratio between the two metals by international agreement." Mr. Samuel Smith, the most dismal expounder of this branch of the dismal science, has secured the third place on Friday, April 13, for a motion ; but it is doubtful if he will be able to propose his resolution. I am not sure that his party would wish the matter to be gone into in the House of Commons until after the coming debate on Indian finance.

A somewhat unusual case, at any rate, unusual so far as the standing of the parties is concerned, has just engaged the attention of the law-courts. As your readers are aware the affairs of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company have been prominently before the public in connection with an order winding up the undertaking. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, one of our best authorities on company law, when the case came before him, decided that the directors should be publicly examined. Among the directors were a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Mundella), and two ex-Ministers of the Crown (your former Governor Sir James Fergusson, and Sir John Gorst). These three gentlemen together with their co-directors Sir George Russell, M.P., Sir E. W. Stafford, G.C.M.G., and Mr. H. J. Bristow naturally wished to remove any unpleasant impression that might be created by this decision and sought to have the order for their public examination discharged. In this, however, they have not been successful. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams held that there was a *prima facie* presumption of fraud against one of the directors, Mr. T. Russell, and this was a sufficient justification for the order. He concluded a long judgment with these words :—"I cannot help thinking that (now that discussion in open court must have shown to these distinguished men that whether or not the report (of the Official Receiver) makes out a *prima facie* case of fraud, as I think it clearly does) it at all events shows a state of things demanding rigid investigation—they themselves will earnestly desire, conscious of their own innocence, that there shall be an immediate public inquiry. *Noblesse oblige.* Application dismissed with costs." Considerable surprise is expressed that such an application should ever have been made. One would have thought that gentlemen of such remarkable prominence would have only been too glad of the opportunity of coming into open court and proving that if any fraud has been committed they at all events had been no parties to dishonesty. The *Times* more in sorrow than anger declares that "the public will view with astonishment their attempt to escape by appeal to another court that investigation for which conscious innocence and regard for their public position ought to render them impatient." One of the reasons that influenced the judge in dismissing the application was the issue of prospectuses worded in such a manner as to suggest that debentures and debenture stock were "secured on the capital investments and general assets" of the company when such was not the case. He was also guided by what was reported to him respecting transactions with the New Zealand Company of which some of these gentlemen were also directors. Every one will hope that the applicants will clear themselves ; no doubt they will, but whatever else may be the outcome of the inquiry, it can hardly fail to increase the growing dislike with which the public view the guinea-pig propensities of too many of their Parliamentary representatives. Some day, too, I suppose that shareholders will be more particular than they are at present in insisting that these directors shall be qualified for the work they undertake. A man is not necessarily an Admirable Crichton.

Lord Roberts, still intensely popular, visited Newcastle on Monday, and was enthusiastically welcomed by many thousands of people who had gathered to witness his arrival. In the evening he lectured in the Olympia on "Delhi and its Siege in 1857." Lord Armstrong presided. On Tuesday Lord Roberts was presented with the freedom of the city. In acknowledging the honour he laid stress on the necessity of maintaining the Army and Navy in a state of thorough efficiency. The great problem of the future was how to devise some scheme of Imperial federation which would be acceptable alike to the mother-country and the colonies. He believed the British and Native troops in India were as well prepared as it was possible to be, but the army in India was on a peace establishment, and if called on to repel aggression from Central Asia it would need considerable reinforcements from England. There were, he held, conclusive objections to a passive attitude on the part of our army in the event of a Russian advance into Afghanistan, and it was therefore essential for Britain to possess an army, as well as a navy, sufficient for her needs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23rd MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, Captain G. A. Atkinson, with the Overland Mails of the 23rd March, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mr H C Vesey
Miss Kinahan
Col A Mayhew
Mr J N Mackay

Mrs Clarkes G'ness
Mr and Mrs Danning and inft
Mr W M Laidlaw
Major and Mrs Vaughan
Mr F Willis

Mr M Lunn
Mr C E Norton
Mr Hermann Dass
Mr H C McCreery
Col and Mrs Duthy and two infants
Mr F Martin
Mr Mapp
Mrs Blackburn
Mrs Taylor and two infants

From Brindisi.

Mr H W Foster
Mr A G McIver
Lieut C Lyne
Mr Woodroffe
Major H C Lambe
Major H L Dawson
Mr F Rawson
Mr C P Fisher

Mr and Mrs Clark
Capt Grover
Capt Hopkins
Major Wingate
Mr W J Jones
Mr W Cole
Sir E Buck

From Gibraltar.

Mr and Mrs Veigna, two children and infant

From Aden.—Capt J C Francis

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 23.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Florence shortly after 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and proceeded in an open carriage to the Villa Fabbricotti. The route taken by Her Majesty was decorated, and the streets were densely crowded with spectators, who gave her a very cordial reception.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife on Friday afternoon opened the new buildings of the Marylebone General Dispensary in Welbeck-street, which have been erected at a total cost of £6,000.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery on Saturday addressed a great Liberal meeting in Edinburgh, and explained that he, in his much-canvassed statement in the House of Lords, meant that conviction of the justice of Irish Home Rule must be enforced upon the people of England, and he believed that the next election would materially reduce the Unionist opposition. He went on to declare the intention of the Government to proceed with the great Liberal measures which they had announced, and condemned the present constitution of the House of Lords as a grave danger to the State.

Sir H. James, presiding on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club, paid a tribute of respect to Mr. Gladstone on his retirement, recognized Lord Rosebery's many excellent qualifications, but observed that the programme of the Ministerial party remained unchanged. In the face of Lord Rosebery's own declarations it was the duty of Liberal Unionists to do their utmost to maintain public opinion in England in antagonism to Home Rule.

Mr. Goschen, speaking on Monday at the Junior Conservative Club, criticized Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh speech of Saturday, and contended that, in his explanation of the admission he had made in the House of Lords last Monday, the Premier had "climbed down" ; but it was on the Irish side of the fence, so it was not surprising that the Irish Nationalist members ere satisfied.

A demonstration was held in Hyde-park on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of various labour organizations in London, to protest against the action of the House of Lords with reference to the Employers' Liability Bill. A long array of speakers denounced the Upper House from 12 platforms, and a resolution was carried condemning the action of the Lords, and calling on the Government to reintroduce the measure at once, and inviting them also to "take steps for the entire abolition of the House of Lords."

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., speaking at Birmingham, Mr. W. O'brien, M.P., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., at Cardiff, on Saturday, all expressed a belief that the present Government and their British supporters would adhere faithfully to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, but indicated that the Irish party would be ready to act if there were any signs of its abandonment.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the desirability of establishing a closer relation between our military and naval establishments, and moved a resolution in that sense. After speeches from Mr. Balfour, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and others, the resolution was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

On Monday Lord R. Churchill called attention to Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh, which, he said, was a direct violation of the sessional order of the House of Commons against the interference of peers inf elections. After some warm debate, in the course oe which it appeared to be generally recognized that the sessional order was not really effective, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. Tuesday's sitting was again devoted to discussions on the Navy.

Mr. H. J. Gladstone was re-elected without opposition for West Leeds on Friday last.

IRELAND.

The Watch Committee of the Ulster Convention League, at a meeting held in Belfast on Monday, passed a resolution emphatically denying the accuracy of Lord Rosebery's statement, in his Edinburgh speech, that "what is erroneously called Ulster bases its opposition to Home Rule on English opinion."

GENERAL.

Lord Roberts was presented on Wednesday with the freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In acknowledging the honour he laid stress on the necessity of maintaining the Army and Navy in a state of thorough efficiency.

A lecture on the Victoria Column in Matabeleland was delivered by Captain C. H. Donovan, at a meeting of the Aldershot Military Society on Wednesday. The Duke of Connaught presided, and in thanking the lecturer for his address expressed his admiration for the plucky and hardworking way in which this short campaign had been carried out.

The annual meeting of the Society of Authors was held on Monday, Sir F. Pollock presiding. The annual report stated that the number of members was nearly 1,200, and that its financial position was highly satisfactory. The report was adopted.

The members of the United Empire Trade League on Wednesday entertained Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, Chief Secretary of Queensland, and Mr. R. Reid, Minister of Defence for Victoria, at luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. James Lowther, M.P., presided. Sir T. M'Ilwraith, in his speech, contended that protection in the colonies had done what free trade in England had failed to do—it had settled the people on the land.

The annual meeting of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association was held yesterday in Fishmongers'-hall, Mr. B. Bradbeer, of Lowestoft, presiding. In seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, Sir A. Rollit, M.P., urged the necessity of measures to restrain the taking of immature fish and for the better regulation of railway rates, which affected the fishing industry more than anything else. A motion against the exclusion of share fishermen from the Employers' Liability Bill was rejected by a large majority.

The Estimates for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments for 1894-95 have been issued. The Civil Service Estimates amount to £18,638,289, a net increase of £544,658 on the grants for the current year, the principal increase being in Class IV., Education, Science, and Art. The Estimates for the Revenue Departments amount to £13,240,793, a net increase of £270,008 over the grants for the current year.

The University Boat Race was rowed on Saturday morning over the coure from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by the Oxford boat by three-and-a-half lengths. The winners' time was 21min. 39sec.

On Saturday it was discovered that an old man of 76, named Charles Stephens, had been murdered in a house in Grafton-street, Tottenham-court-road. The supposed murderess is an Austrian woman named Marie Hermann, and the body of Stephens was found doubled up in a trunk in lodgings to which she had removed. She has been remanded at the Police-court.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Lambeth Coroner's-court on the body of Montague Hyam Spier, 43, a member of the Stock Exchange, who died on Sunday in St. Thomas's Hospital from the effects of a self-inflicted wound in the head. Evidence was given to show that the deceased, having over-speculated, was apprehensive of being declared a defaulter on the Stock Exchange. A verdict of "suicide during temporary nsanity" was returned.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Bengal C.S. ; Mr. J. H. Goldie, late Madras C.S.; Major O. G. De Wet, Mad. ret. ; Gen. Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I. ; Admiral C. B. P. Dent ; Hon. A. E. Betsford ; Mr. W. Pengelly ; Rev. Brown Borthwick ; Mr. Solomon Sassoon ; Mr. A. C. Meysey-Thompson, Q.C.; Mr. R. Clark; Mr. E. Ind; Mr. W. Dorrington ; M. Louis Kossuth ; Mrs. Mervyn King

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., lectured at the Democratic Club, on March 21, on "Some Fallacies about India."

INSTALLATION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 6.

On Wednesday afternoon the old palace was crowded with the deputations from various bodies and committees who came to congratulate his Highness on his installation. The representatives of the Association of the Deccan Sirdars were R. B. Khanderao Vishvanath Raste, Sirdars Bhivarao Mahadev Potnis, Balvantrao Ramchandra Natu, and B. G. Nagarkar. Their address was as follows :—

We, the members of the Deputation of the Sardars' Association, Poona, beg to approach your Highness with this Address of Congratulation on this most happy occasion. It is needless for us to state at any length the old historical relations between the Sardars of the Deccan and your Highness. As in your noble person you represent the founder of the Maratha Empire, we represent those who had the honour and privilege of co-operating with him in the cause of the country, and if one can claim the happy privilege of offering one's congratulations to your Highness on assuming the powers of administration our claim to that privilege is the highest and your Highness's consent to accept this respectful address is a clear indication of the desire on your Highness' part to treat the class of Deccan Sardars with the same consideration and confidence with which they were treated by your Highness's ancestors. On this happy occasion we have the privilege of meeting your Highness in our respresentative capacity and we must all gracefully admit that but for the benign policy of our British Rulers of preserving native States and native gentry such a happy conjunction of old masters and old servants was not possible. Your Highness will be pleased, therefore, not only to permit us to congratulate you but also to congratulate ourselves on this very auspicious event. The public installation of your Highness at the hands of the highest representative in this province of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is looked upon as a public expression of the confidence in your Highness's capacity no govern your state and to rule your subjects and we have no hesitation in saying that there are already indications of that confidence being well placed. The government of a State has become a difficult task It is fast becoming a science in the cultivation of which the assistance of trusted advisers and honest co-operators has become a *sine qua non* and in approaching your Highness by a deputation the Association of the Deccan Sardars respectfully beg to assure your Highness that they will always be ready and willing to proffer their humble services and it is legitimate to express that they will be as willingly accepted. The Association looks to your Highness for moral help and material support in the furtherance of the work they have imposed upon themselves and it is their earnest prayer that your Highness may be long spared to restore to the class of your Sardars that power and privilege which in their statesmanly wisdom the British Government have generously guaranteed to them. The services of the Deccan Sardars will be very useful to your Highness' Government in the civil as well as in the military branches of the State service The class of the Deccan Sardars can be made much more useful if arrangements can be made for their special education and in any efforts that your Government can make for giving to your.

Sardars such kind of special education will as enable them to fittingly occupy their position in society. Your Highness's Government can count upon the sympathies of our British Rulers. The necessity of special education for the sons and representatives of Sarder families is alread recognised by your Highness's Government in the maintenance of a Sardars' class and the high school and it is our earnest wish that this principle might be further developed. In conclusion we once more congratulate your Highness on this happy occasion and we pray to God that your Highness might enjoy good health, long life, and unbroken prosperity to govern well your subjects to whom their own government has, by a strange irony of fate been denied for many many long years.

The deputation from the Sarvajanik Sabha were R. B. Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, R. B. N. J. Kirtane, Shrimant Bhow Sahib Natu, Mr. R. D. Nagarkar, Mr. S. H. Sathe, and Mr. S. K. Gokhle. Their address was as follows :—

We have been deputed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to respectfully approach your Highness on behalf of the Sadars, Jahagirdars, Inamdars and the gentry who form the Sabha, to offer our hearty congratulations to your Highness on this most eventful occasion in your Highness's life. As the sole direct ruling representative of the dynasty of the great Shivaji, your Highness occupies a unique place in the hearts of the people of the whole Maharashtra and the Kolhapur Raj is now rendered doubtly dear to us alike by the associations of the past and the expectations of the future. The past associations, which no Maratha can recall without deep emotion, carry us back more than 250 years, when the first foundations of the national life of the Marathas were laid by your illustrious ancestor, the great Chhatrapati Shivaji. Great changes have happened since then, but through all these momentous vicissitudes, the Kolhapur *gadi* has continued to represent unbroken the traditions of Maratha glory. Our expectations of the future are based on the great care which has been bestowed by the British Government on your Highness's education and the high qualities of both head and heart which your Highness is known to possess. The people of Kolhapur have good reason to rejoice that it has at last pleased Providence to gratify on this occasion after a long interval their legitimate desire to live under the rule of their hereditary Ruler and the Sabha shares their feeling of satisfaction that your Highness is so well fitted to discharge the duties of your high office with a due sense of responsibility. Thirty years have now elapsed since the time when your great-grandfather, Chhatrapati Baba Saheb Maharaja, was similarly invested with powers by the British Government. Baba Saheb, however, did not live long to exercise these powers and those who succeeded him to the *gadi* were carried off by cruel death before they could be entrusted with the charge of their State. Your own lamented father—the late Aba Saheb—had also his career as Regent of Kolhapur doomed to early termination by the same unfortunate cause. These successive disappointments had enhanced the eagerness of your people for the present installation and the Sabha deems it a privilege that it has been allowed to join with your Highness's loyal subjects in the festivities of this auspicious day. The past 30 years have effected many and great changes in the Kolhapur State. The revenue has more than doubled, the population has also increased very largely. The educational advantages which have been secured to the people by the wise and sympathetic policy of successive administrators have made Kolhapur a centre of considerable enlightenment and intellectual activity. The resources of the country have been opened up by the great Public Works undertaken, notably by the Railway line which joins Kolhapur with the entire railway system of British India. The city has been beautified by the erection of numerous noble-looking buildings, and by the construction of roads and water-works. The system of administraction has been improved and strengthened in a manner which has insured ever-increasing progress in all directions to the people of the State. The relations with the paramount power as also with the Feudatory Chiefs have been marked by complete cordiality. A large number of schools are to-day imparting education to your Highness's subjects ; hospitals are administering free medical relief ; and Courts of Law are placing justice within easy reach of the rich and the poor. It is in this condition that His Excellency Lord Harris has now handed over, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the charge of the State to your Highness, and the successful manner in which the British Government has administered the trust during the past thirty years imposes an additional responsibility on your Highness, which, the Sabha feels confident your Highness will not fail to adequately realize.

Though not directly subject to your Highness's rule, the people of the Maharashtra, whom we represent on this occasion, join with your Highness's subjects of Kolhapur in these rejoicings, first because, as we have already stated, we feel a common pride with them in the traditions of the Kolhapur Raj and secondly because well-governed native States are are a source of great strength to the people in British territory in their endeavours to achieve general progress. The opportunities to be useful and to render services to our common country, which the rulers of native States enjoy, are now, if possible, even greater than they ever were, for we need hardly remind your Highness, the victories of peace are more glorious than those of war. Within the past 30 years, the great Native States of India have become sources, each in its own way, of light and progress, of strength and hope, to the whole Empire. Some of them are proving that the great administrative problems, which the British Government yet hesitates to handle, are after all not so difficult to successfully grapple with. In most of these States, Councils of Administration have been formed with great advantage both to the rulers and the ruled. There are now such Councils in almost all the great Rajput and Shikh states, as also in Hyderabad, Baroda, Kashmere, Indore and Travancore. The rulers of some of these States have further established, of their own accord, Legislative Councils to deliberate upon new laws and upon great measures of State policy. Mysore has even gone further and now summons each year a representative assembly of delegates elected by the people, before whom the accounts of the State as also new legislative measures are placed by responsible ministers and discussion is invited. The tendency everywhere is thus towards gradually transforming pure personal rule into constitutional rule. This tendency, though many respects undoubtedly new in the history of India is, after all not so entirely new, as is sometimes supposed, at any rate as far as the traditions of the Maratha Government are concerned. Your Highness is of course aware how the great founder of the Maratha power had established a Council of ministers, each in charge of a separate department and all to conjointly advise him in all important State matters. All the more important classes were properly represented on this Council of ministers and herein Shivaji displayed the highest attributes of real statesmanship. Kolhapur still retains traces of this wise arrangement by which the work of Government was then lightened and facilitated, and happily the representatives of most of the Feudatory States are well qualified by their education to give effective assistance to your Highness in the discharge of your onerous and responsible task. Of course under the altered circumstances of the situation the functions of the Rulers of Native States are not now the same as they once were and to that extent old arrangements must be modified that they may answer their purpose properly in these days. But division of work and of responsibility, with a due subordination of the several departmental heads to the central authority, represented in the person of your Highness as the fountain-head of all sovereign power in the State, is now as ever the very essence of good Government. During the last ten years the administration of the State has been very successfully carried on, to a great extent on this principle, by a Council and the Sabha humbly hopes that your Highness will enhance the usefulness of this agency by strengthening it for executive and enlarging it for legislative purposes.

Among the subjects which must now engage your Highness's attention, none can claim greater importance than that of public education. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda has set in this matter a very good example by encouraging free and general education and promoting the growth of native literature. In this connection the Sabha is glad to note that your Highness has already promised your distinguished support to a very laudable attempt, proposed to be made by some of your Highness's subjects in the field of Marathi literature, and we make no doubt that under yur beneficent rule Kolhapur will before long rank with the best seats of learning in India. One distinguishing feature of Kolhapur has always been the large alienations in the way of Jahagirs, Inams, Temple grants and charities which represent in money value a very large portion of the gross revenue of the State. There has been at times a tendency to look with jealousy upon these alienations and adopt stringent measures to curtail their amounts on the plea that the holders have ceased to be useful in the way they once were. This is a feature of British Indian policy which, the Sabha would respectfully point out, is very much out of place in Native States. It ought not to be difficult for Native Rulers to find occupation, suitable and sufficient for the holders of these alienations and to enforce that they should be qualified to render such useful service to the State as the altered conditions of the times may demand of them. By this means, the old bond of sympathy and of unity of interests between the sovereign ruler and his most influential subjects will be maintained, and this cannot fail to be a source of great strength to the State. A complete separation of the Khasgi and Dowlat Departments with a due subordination of the former to the latter, a more or less complete separation of Judicial, Executive and Police functions, a rigid system of keeping accounts and controlling finances, a liberal and far-sighted public works policy, and effective machinery for the spread of education and for dispensing medical relief and other necessary charities, and, above all, a proper regard for the wants, wishes and feelings of the governed—these are among the more important features civilised rule and though they involve some expenditure, they are on the whole more economical in the long run than a system of unduly centralizing all power and thereby failing to exercise it adequately in all directions. In all these respects, the Sabha ventures to hope that your Highness will prove a model ruler and will set an example which other Rulers of Native States would do well to emulate. The industrial resources of the State have already received considerable attention at the hands of the Council of administration, and an industrial survey has been attempted with some measure of success. The Sabha has long felt that in this respect the rulers of Native States have opportunities of rendering service to the country which are denied to those who are in authority in British India. The undeveloped industrial resources of Kolhapur are large, and the Sabha begs leave to express a hope that under the watchful care of your Highness the industries of the State would develope, wages increase, trade and manufactures receive the encouragement they so much need and the people enjoy a far greater measure of material prosperity than they have hitherto done.

These are the considerations which the Sabha would respectfully urge on your Highness's attention at this most solemn moment in your Highness's life. It was the privilege of the Sabha to discharge a similar duty on previous occasions in the cases of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore and Baroda as also at Delhi in 1877, when Her Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India. But its satisfaction was never greater than on this occasion, for your Highness represents the traditions whose memory is so dear to the whole Maharashtra. May your Highness live long and live in health and happiness, and may yoy ever realize that that royal life is best lived which is spent in ceaselessly striving for the welfare of the subjects committed by Providence to its care, is the humble prayer of Your Highness's most obedient servants.

The Deccan Education Society were represented by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Professor A. V. Kathavate, Messrs. G. G. Agerkar, and G. K. Gokhle.

We have been deputed by the Council of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, to approach your Highness to express, on behalf of the Council, our most respectful congratulations on this great and auspicious occasion. Ever since the formation of the Deccan Education Society, it has been its high privilege to have your Highness as its President, and this the enhances the satisfaction which the Council feels today, at the happy event which has been looked forward to for same time past with great eagerness by the whole Maharashtra and which, the Council hopes and trusts, will be memorable for its beneficent results in the history of Kolhapur. In these days, when British rule and Western education have profoundly modified our conditions of national life, the question of public education has assumed an importance which it had never attained in the past in this country. It seems to be now generally recognized that the future of our people is bound up with the spread of education in the country, and this imposes a great and solemn obligation on all who have received Western education to help its spread among their countrymen by all means in their power. The task is one of great magnitude, and it cannot be successfully achieved unless the efforts of Government in connection with it are supplemented very largely by private enterprise. Indeed, if our public education is to be broad-based and national, it must for the most part be undertaken by the natives of the country. It is this conviction that has brought this Deccan Education Society into being, and so far as the Council is aware, the Society represents the only organized attempt of its kind at least on this side of India. And up to the present its work has been such as to give cause for great hopefulness. The New English School of the Society is now the largest school in the Presidency, and for several years past it has stood at the top of all schools, both in the Matriculation and the University School Final Examinations. The Fergusson College is also one of the largest in this Province, being attended by nearly 300 students, and its University results have all along compared favourably with those of other colleges. The Society is at present erecting three buildings, estimated to cost in the aggregate 2½ lakhs of rupees, one for its college, one for its school and one for providing residential quarters to its college students. A Boarding house has also been recently opened for a few students of the school on lines on which the great Boarding Schools of the West are founded, and the experiment promises to prove a remarkable success. The Council of the Society humbly hopes that, as President, your Highness will feel satisfied with these results of the Society's labours. Kolhapur has always occupied an honoured place among the cities of this Presidency as an educational centre. There is, however, ample scope for improvement, and in educational as in other matters, the people of Kolhapur have unquestionably the first and by far the greatest claim on your Highness' attention. The educational interests of the Maharashtra are, however, identical with those of Kolhapur, and the Council respectfully begs leave to point out that the past traditions of Kolhapur and its present position as the Premier Native State in this part of India confer a sort of title on the people of the Deccan outside Kolhapur to look up to your Highness for encouragement, sympathy and support in all their endeavours for the regeneration of our common country.

The late lamented Regent of Kolhapur—His Highness Abasahib—took the warmest interest in the welfare of this Society, and it was mainly through his sympathy with us and his appreciation of our work that we were able some years ago to secure liberal donations from the Southern Mahratta States for our Fergusson College. We respectfully venture to say that this interest now descends in a way to your Highness. The visit which your Highness paid to our institution some time ago and the words of encouragement which the late Colonel Wodehouse addressed to us on your Highness' behalf have already given us the assurance that we shall not be disappointed in this hope. And your Highness' official connection with us as President of our Society entitles us to expect that your Highness will graciously continue to take the same watchful and sympathetic interest in our welfare in the future.

The Deccan Association was represented by R. B. Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, R.B., N.B. Dandekar, Dr. D. N. Shelake, Messrs. L. H. Shinde, and Gangaram Bhow Mhaske.

The representative of the Industrial Association was Mr. M. B. Namjoshi, of the Native Institution, Poona, Sardar Shams-ul-ulma K. B. Dastur Hoshung Jamaspji, Ph. D., and Mr. Waman P. Bhave, of the Kayasth Chandra Sena Prabhu community, Mr. V. S. Deshmukh, of the Poona Nsght Club, Messrs. N. T. Modak, R. V. Khare, and R. S. Phadke.

As already telegraphed, there was a brilliant ball that evening at the palace. The durbar ball looked magnificent; the electric lamps shed a soft steady light and display to advantage the delicate-gilded tracery of the ceiling above and the variegated colours of uniforms and ladies' dresses. Supper was served in a large tent in front of the palace; and dancing was kept np till a late hour.

Early next morning the golfers had to be up; and on the links, to play out the foursomes match. The previous afternoon had been decided the shooting match for affinities, which was won by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The following are the scores of the various contests :—

Rifle shooting ; Affinity match.

		100 yds.	50yds.	Total.
Col Harris Mrs Lang		29	29	58
H E Lord Harris H E Lady Harris	1st prize	28	32	60
Mr Crowe Miss M		12	28	40
Capt Rogers Mrs Hart		19	28	47
Mr S Fraser Mrs Fraser		18	28	46
Mr Gilman Mrs Macpherson		24	24	48
Mr H Fraser Miss Macpherson		21	29	50
Mr Edgerley Mrs Hunter		21	31	52
Mr Holbrooke Mrs Minchin		22	29	51
Col Grant Mrs Jacob		23	31	54
Capt Poore Mrs Dimmock	3rd prize	26	32	58
Capt Gabb Mrs Burder		25	29	54
Capt Scott Mrs Greany		28	28	56
Mr Whitworth Mrs Whitworth	2nd prize	26	33	59

Rifle shooting for ladies ; ten shots (5 at 50 yds. and 5 at 100 yds.)

Mrs Burder	43	First prize.
„ Whitworth	42	Second „
„ Lang	41	Third „
„ Jacob	41	
„ Dimmock	41	
Lady Harris	39	
Mrs Fraser	39	
„ Macpherson	36	
„ Hunter	35	
Miss Mills	29	
Mrs Hart	27	
„ Greany	25	
Miss Macpherson	25	
Miss Stewart	23	
Mrs Harris	18	

In the gentlemen's golf singles the following were the scores :—

	Score.	
Mr E C Ozanne, C S	99	1st prize
Mr C H Candy	103	2nd prize
Capt Stanley Smith, R A	107	
Colonel Grant	109	
Mr Holbrooke	112	
Mr Shannon	114	
Major J R Hobday	115	
Mr H Henderson	118	
Captain Rogers	122	
Mr Steuart	123	
Mr Deas	127	
The Hon Mr W H Crowe, C S	127	
Brig Surgeon Lt Col Hay	144	
Captain Gabb, A D C	150	

In the foursomes the result was as follows :—

Major Hobday Capt Stanley Smith	107	1st prize
Mr Candy Mr Shannon	108*	2nd prize
Mr Fraser Mr Ozanne	108*	
Mr Edgerley Captain Poore	111	
Mr Downe Mr Henderson	112	
Col Grant Capt Gabb	119	
Capt Scott Surg Major Barnes	130	
Surg Lieut Col Haye Mr Whitworth	143	

* Tie played off in a round of 9 holes.

The Affinity Golf Match was played over the short course of 9 holes.

The result was :—

Mrs Whitworth Mr Edgerley	57	First prize.
Mrs Dimmock Capt Poore	59	Second prize.
Mrs Fraser Mr Shannon	59	Third prize.
Miss Sinclair Capt Stanley Smith	59	
Mrs Hunter Col Grant	61	
Mrs Jacob Mr Candy	63	

In playing off the tie for 2nd and 3rd, Mrs. Dimmock and her partner did a 51 round, which is very good, as the record is 48.

The prizes, which were handsome silver bowls, trays, and cups, &c., were presents from their Highnesses the Raja and Ranee and his Highness the Chief of Kagal.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

An occasional correspondent writes :—There is general satisfaction among the railway employes here at the prospect of the compensation allowance on family remittances being sanctioned, and it is to be hoped that the company will see its way ere long to allow their servants when quitting their service to remit their Provident Fund to the old country at 1s. 6d. It would indeed be a great boon.

The Volunteer Sports and Ball which were to have taken place on Easter Monday were, owing to the death of Mrs. Barnett, the wife of the Hon. Colonel of the Corps, postponed till the following Friday. The ports and ball were a decided success. The G. I. P. Railway School prize-distribution and sport took place on Wednesday. The children opened the proceedings by singing in good form "Ye Banks and Braes" and "My Native Land." The songs were followed by four recitatations, which were well rendered. The Rev. T. Corfield, hon. secretary, School Board, then read Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector's report on the school. In his report the Inspector states : "I tested all classes in the school and was generally well satisfied with the results obtained. Good reading, writing, and recitation are features of the school, though there is a tendency to hurry the recitation in some standards. Arithmetic is also well taught and well learnt generally but the Euclid in Standard VII. was not good. I found Standard V. weak in History, and this subject demands attention in the school. The note books and copy books were generally neat and well-written. The needlework of the girls was good, but only plain sewing is allowed and no fancy work. The elder boys and girls were drilled before me, and many of the boys showed excellent work in the gymnasium. The drill is taught by the sergeant instructor of the volunteers, and the children bid fair to become proficient at it. The children looked in good health, and seemed happy and cheerful. The discipline of the school is excellent, and the supervision of the head-master, Mr. Dolton, appears to be careful and complete." After the prizes were distributed to the successful pupils, the children sang two more songs in excellent style, and then sat down and did full justice to an ample tea, which had been provided for them. After tea was over racing was engaged in till about 7-30. The afternoon was brought to a conclusion by two balloon ascents and fire-works, which had very kindly been provided by Mr. Charles Osborne. The youngsters dispersed about 9 p.m., after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."

The Willard Opera Company played in a crowded but well-ventilated house, on Saturday night, this remarkably sprightly, comic opera in a manner which evoked the most hearty applause. The solos and choruses were all well sung, the dancing was graceful and each character sympathetically sustained. The Company deserves and will doubtless enjoy a profitable stay in Bombay.

A home paper says:—Dr. A. D. Pollen, LL.D., of the Bombay Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, has retired from the service with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, under the command of Captain Oswald P. Tudor, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, which port was left on the 10th March. Gibraltar was reached on the 15th, Malta on the 20th, Port Said on 24th and Suez on the 26th idem. The Malabar has brought drafts for different Regiments consisting of 52 officers with 18 ladies, and 10 children, 1,218 men with 35 women and 31 children. On the 18th March the first-class petty officer, Thomas Biffin, died of pneumonia, and was buried at sea, with all honors due to his rank. The funeral was attended by the whole of the ship's company. The hymn "When our Heads are Bowed with Woe" was sung and the company of Marines fired three volleys as the body was lowered down the side of the ship. The funeral service was conduced by Rev Richard D. Lewes, M. A. The deceased officer was very popular both amongst the officers and men on board, and his loss had a saddening effect upon all. The Malabar was delayed at Suez for a whole night on the 25th ultimo, on account of the rough weather. Two dances were arranged on board, a programme of eight items being gone through. Trooper W. E. Griffith, of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, presided at the piano. The monotony of the voyage was also relieved by several boxing competitions and a tug-of-war in which the final heat was won by blue jackets beloinging to the Malabar, the prize being £2. On the 31st March a successful concert was given on the quarter deck and a long and varied programme of songs etc., was rendered very creditably. Lieut. Moultrie who had undertaken the whole arrangements, occupied the chair and trooper W. E. Griffith, of the 5th R. I. Lancers, acted as accompanist. Wonderful to relate the machinery of the Malabar worked satisfactorily throughout the voyage accept that the bearings occasionally showed signs of heating. On the 21st March when the 21st Hussars feel in for muster roll, Private Kavanagh was reported to be mysteriously missing. A court of inquiry was held into the circumstances of the case and it was then ascertained that at about 7 a.m. something was seen passing through the port hole, and was thought to be an old serge, and on looking out not a vestige of the object could be seen. The missing man had previously complained of suffering from pains all over the body ever since he embarked. The verdict of the court was that Private Kavanagh had absented himself, and that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that he had gone over board. The Malabar returns to England on the 13th instant, The subjoined is the list of officers and their families.

Lieut-Col C M H Downing, R A
Surg-Lieut-Col A Anderson, A M S
Major E C F Holland, R A
Surg-Major and Mrs T P Woodhouse and child, A M S
Major and Mrs K J W Marchison, R A
Capt T J L H Armstrong, 2nd North Fus
Capt and Mrs H E Tyler and child, R E
Capt H M Browne, 2nd East Lanc
Capt E T Gastreet, I S Corps
Capt A M Caulfield, D S O, 2nd Border
Capt L E Morrice, 2nd R Warwick
Capt W H Salmon, 1st K R Rifles
Capt J W G P Jeffcock, 19th Hussars
Capt H A Travers, 2nd R Scots Fus
Lieut and Qrmr R J Boddy, 2nd R Scots Fus
Lieut W St L Saunders, 2nd Suffolk
Lieut W C Hall, 1st R West Fus
Lieut W A Boulnois, R H A
Lieut and Rg Mr and Mrs T H Brogan, 2 children, R A
Lieut and Mrs W F Leader, 2nd Middlesex
Lieut F G Davies, 2nd Suffolk
Lieut H C Moultrie, R A
Lieut G Dick, R E
Lieut A G Vivian, I S Corps
Surg-Lieut S H Withers, A M S
Lieut E L Mackenzie, 2nd R Sussex

Surg-Lieut H W K Read, A M S
Surg-Lieut F G Faichnie, A M S
Lieut G R Fitz R Talbot, R A
Lieut H A L Hopper, R E
Lieut R P T Hawksley, R E
Lieut and Mrs B R Daunt, 2nd R Sussex
2nd Lieut F G Howard, R E
2nd Lieut E C Tylden-Pattenson, R E
2nd Lieut F S Garwood, R E
2nd Lieut and Mrs N F Uniacke, 19th Hussars
2nd Lieut H D W Lloyd, 2nd Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut A M King, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut W M Ogg, R A
2nd Lieut J A Byrne, 2nd R I Fus
2nd Lieut C E Chichester, 1st Som L I
2nd Lieut H S D Stuart, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut H L M Fellowes, Unattached List
2nd Lieut F S Keen, Unattached List
2nd Lieut M H Anderson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A H Babington, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H H Moore, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H S Strong, Unattached List
2nd Lieut B D Fitzpatrick, Unattached List
2nd Lieut T E M Lane, Unattached List
Revd R Collins Actg, R C Chaplain

From Portsmouth to Gibraltar.

2nd Lieut H N Couchman, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lieut F A Galbraith, 1st Middlesex
2nd Lieut A S MacaFee, 1st Middlesex

From Gibraltar to Bombay.

Wife of Lieut and Qrmr Mr H Powis and child, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut C T Lloyd, 2nd Middlesex

From Portsmouth to Suez for Aden.

Capt J D J Bishop, 2nd Glo'ster
2nd Lieut H R Phipps, RIA

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. TROOPSHIP WARREN HASTINGS.

The Royal Indian Marine Troopship Warren Hastings. under the command of Captain W. Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Portsmouth, which port was left on the 14th March, and called at Malta on the 22nd, Port Said on the 27th, Suez on the 28th idem and Aden on the 2nd April She has brought drafts of various Regiments consisting of 27 officers, 4 ladies, 2 children, 724 non-commissioned officers and ranks and file. 25 women, and 23 children. She had a fine passage except, in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay, where she experienced strong heavy sea, from West North West. The names of the officers are as follows :

Lieut Col and Mrs E B stanbridge and child Staff Corps
Brig Surg Lt Col C F Pollock Med Staff
Major and Bt Col G H Woodehouse C B, C M G, R A
Major and Mrs W F Cleave, R A
Major W H O'neill, R A
Major R F Westmacott, 2nd Lanc Fus
Major and Mrs J L Finott, R A
Major R S H Moody, R Kent
Captain R S Scott, 2nd Draguards
Captain W H Connolly, R A
Captain A S Tyndale Biscoe, R A
Captain A C Powell, R A
Captain J H Stavert, 1st Linster Regt

Captain R P J Corington, Dorset Regt
Lieut N J Gordon, R A
Lieut L D Bullen, R A
2nd Lieut W P Marley, 5th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut H Tyler, R A
2nd Lieut A J H Keyes, R A
2nd Lieut E E Thatcher, R A
2nd Lieut J H Dovetion 1 Bedford
2nd Lieut J C Hewett Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut D Fitzgerald 11 Hussars
2nd Lieut C H M Birgham N Lanc Reg
2nd Lieut H Halsebery, 1 Cheshire
Surgeon Lt E M Morphew Med Staff
Wife of Engr Lamb and child, Indian Marine

From Ismalia.

Captain H K Stewart, Gordon, Highs

HANDICAP SAILING RACE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association, a handicap race took place on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock : the race was open to any Association boats, and the following boats competed :—

Boat's name	Rig	Entered by
Melody	..Lugger	...Mr J B Macbeth
Isca	...Cutter	...Mr M C Turner
Senta	...Cutter	..Surgn Major Boyd
Mannikin	...Cutter	..Capt S C U Smith, RA
Janetta	...Lugger	..Lieut F M Close, R E
Blue Bell	..Cutter	..Mr P G Messent

The course sailed was No. 4 in the list, from Pilot Schooner round the North Karanja buoy round the South Karanja buoy, and finishing at the Pilot Schooner ; all marks being left to the starboard side. All the boats got away pretty well together in a light W. N. Westerly breeze. The Isca was caught by the lee and the spinniker-boom filling with water, about two minutes, were lost. The Mannikin, Blue Bell, Senta and Isca, got away with their spinnikers to port and the others to starboard. They rounded the north Karanja buoy in the following order :—Mannikin, Blue Bell, Melody, Senta, Isca, and Janetta, and the South Karanja buoy as follows :—Blue Bell, Mannikin, Melody, Isca, Senta, and Janetta. The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race.

—	Janetta.	Senta.	Mannikin.	Blue Bell.	Isca.	Time of Arrival.		
	M	M	M	M	M	H.	M.	S.
Melody	1	3	6	9	12	5	50	40
Janetta	..	2	5	8	11	5	59	10
* Senta	..	..	3	6	9	5	49	..
Mannikin	...	...	...	3	6	5	53	...
† Blue Bell	...	...	...	..	3	5	48	25
Isca	..	...	...	...	...	5	53	35

* 1st Prize. † 2nd Prize.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 7.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, April 8.

8 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	84·4

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the president, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair, on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Mr. Tripathi. There was a large attendance of graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The chairman opened the proceedings by calling upon the honorary secretary, Mr. Rustam Cama, to read the report of the managing committee for the past year. From the report it appeared that the number of the members had increased from 240 to 255. The committee regretted the loss during the year of four distinguished graduates and members of the Association, namely, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Professor Vithal Vishnu Gokhle, M.A., M.D., Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit, and Mr. Athale, the Naib Dewan of Baroda. The committee regretted that in spite of their protest against the withdrawal by Government of the University grant, although Rs. 10,000 were actually budgetted last year only Rs. 5,000 were paid to the University, and a complete withdrawal was threatened this year. They recorded with pride and satisfaction the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta to the Local as well as the Imperial Legislative Councils and that of the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad to the Local Council. They also noted with great pleasure and satisfaction the elevation of their first president, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, to the High Court Bench.

THE HIGH MORTALITY AMONGST STUDENTS.

Dr. Deshmukh, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked, that it was principally a record of the deaths of some of the most useful and eminent members of the Association, and this put him in mind of the question ably discussed recently by the Vice-Chancellor as to the cause of high mortality among the educated young Natives. The question had since then exercised the minds of many, but no satisfactory conclusion had been arrived at as to the real cause of the mortality. There was no man better fitted and more able than the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade who had consented to deliver an address that evening, on educational matters, to solve the difficult problem. The principal enquiry they had to make at present was whether their system of education or the customs of their society had anything to do with the evil, or whether it was due to the political disparities, under which their society were at present labouring, and the like of which the country had not experienced even in the days of the Great Moguls.

Mr. Ganput Sadasiv Rao seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad then moved :—That this Association (1) strongly protests against the rules regarding the Provincial Service which as announced by the *Times of India*, Government have framed as highly calculated to deter the growth of higher education in this Presidency ; and (2) cordially supports the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the subject. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and the latter Government be requested to publish the draft rule before sanctioning them. He said : When the Public Service Commission was appointed great were the expectations raised as to the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country to be given their proper share in the administration. Equally great, therefore, were the disappointment and dissatisfaction when the final orders of the Secretary of State on the report of the Commission were announced. I need not dwell here, gentlemen, upon the unsatisfactory nature of those orders which not only failed to carry out the objects for which the Commission was appointed viz., "to do full justice to the claims of the people of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service," but placed us in a worse position than we were in before the Commission. (Cheers.) Be that as it may, the outcome of the whole thing was that a Provincial Service for each Presidency was ordered to be organised, and the members of that service were to be eligible for a certain number of posts in the higher grades of the service hitherto held by covenanted civilians. The number of posts thus detached from the schedule of the appointments reserved for covenanted civilians was to be eighteen for this Presidency, including among them two district judgeships and two district collectorships. This was duly notified by the Government of India by a resolution published in the *Government Gazette*, and the local Government was directed to frame rules for the constitution and recruitment of the Provincial Service. Gentlemen, this resolution of the Government of India was published some two years ago, and, irritating, therefore, though the prolonged delay on the part of the Bombay Government to frame the scheme was, we were all consoling ourselves with the idea that the scheme as the result of mature deliberation would be open to least objection. (Cheers.) But this was not to be, and our happy dream was suddenly disturbed by the *Times of India* publishing the summary of the proposed rules. Gentlemen, Government in their superior wisdom have thought fit not to publish the rules before final adoption, but we take the summary of them given by the *Times of India* to be substantially correct, for otherwise when my honourable friend. Mr. Javerilal interpellated the Government of India about it, they would have come down upon him for basing his question on statements made by irresponsible persons in the public press. (Cheers.) According to this summary, gentlemen, all the subordinate judgeships and Small Cause Court judgeships in the judicial branch and the deputy collectorships but not the mamlatdarships will constitute the Provincial Service, and the service will be recruitted partly by open competition, partly by nomination, and only in very exceptional cases by promotion from the Subordinate Service. As regards persons to be nominated no educational test appears to be laid down except it be the very valuable attainment of knowing how to acquire the favour of his Excellency the Governor in Council, and the Secretaries and other highly placed officers who are in a position to influence him. (Cheers.) Persons seeking entrance by open competition are proposed to be examined in the following subjects :—(1) one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency ; (2) English (just sufficient to write and understand official reports) ; (3) Arithmetic, simple interest ; (4) Algebra, simple equations ; (5) Euclid, two books ; (6) General History of India and England; and (7) a voluntary subject ; a test, gentlemen, inferior even to our Matriculation or the School Final Examination. Now, gentlemen, see what the Public Service Commission observed with regard to the test for these examinations. "As the conditions of admission to the Imperial Service aim at high English qualifications, so the conditions of admission of the Provincial Service should be framed with a view to secure the best qualifications obtainable in India."

DISTINCTIONS OF RACE AND CREED SHOULD NOT BE OBSERVED.

Gentlemen, when our colleges and the University are now turning out B.A.s and M.A.s and LL.B.s, in such large numbers, is the standard laid down by Government calculated to secure the best qualifications obtainable in India. (Cheers.) Then, again, gentlemen, this so-called open competition is further accompanied with the absurd condition that the appointments to be filled up every year will be allotted in certain proportions to the various castes and creeds in the Presidency. Gentlemen, I can conceive nothing more illogical, nothing more baneful, nothing more calculated to weaken and lower the moral tone of the service than laying down the principle that distinctions of creed and race and not fitness alone, are henceforward to be a factor in filling up public appointments. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if our Mahomedan brethren are backward let us all join in bringing them on a level with the other races by affording them facilities for education, and not by inviting them to rule over the forward races for possessing the qualification of being backward. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the Court of Directors, in forwarding the Act of 1833 to the Government in India, said : "The meaning of the enactment we take to be . . That whatever other tests of qualifications may be adopted, distinctions of race or religion shall not be among the number. Fitness is henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility," and the same principle was most solemnly repeated by her Gracious Majesty in the famous proclamation of 1858. But, gentlemen, the Bombay Government fail to realise the sound wisdom contained in these declarations and apparently think they are not worth the paper on which they were written. Now, let us turn, gentlemen, to the system at present obtaining and see how it works. Ever since the wise rules framed by Sir Richard Temple opening the revenue line to the graduates by giving them preferential rights many graduates have joined that line and are now mamlutdars. If those rules are allowed their full play, in a few years more the deputy collectorships and mamlatdarships will mainly be filled up by University graduates. That this system has worked very well and has considerably improved the efficiency and moral tone of the public service is acknowledged on all hands. On the judicial side the subordinate judgeships are filled up by people who have taken the LL.B. degree or have passed the High Court Pleader's examination, and at present a large majority of the sub-judges are university graduates. His Excellency Lord Harris, gentlemen, speaking as Chancellor on the occasion of conferring the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Wordsworth placed in the forefront the services rendered by that eminent educationist to the State in rearing a superior class of public servants. And Mr. Birdwood speaking from the Vice-Chancellor's chair in the year 1891 observed : "It is from the ranks of our successful law students that the ranks of our judicial service are largely recruited. I had occasion lately, in this place, when speaking of the influence exercised by Dr. Wordsworth on pupils who afterwards rose to positions of trust and influence in remote towns and districts, to bear testimony to the wonderful improvement which was noticeable in the whole tone of the judicial administration during the past twenty years." And last but not least our revered Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission emphatically said that the subordinate judges were found better judges than the civilian district judges. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, this system that has been so fruitful in its results in the past, must, the Government have resolved, suddenly give way.

THE MORAL TONE OF THE ADMINISTRATION LOWERED.

Gentlemen, looking to the utterances above quoted, it is difficult to conceive the sudden change that must have come upon the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor when from the Convocation Hall they passed across the road to the Council Chamber in the Secretariat. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, apart from the considerable lowering in the efficiency and moral tone of the whole administration that the proposed rules must inevitably lead to, the more serious result, and with which we are immediately concerned to-day, is the blow that will be dealt to higher education. As the mamlatdars cannot now rise as a rule to deputy collectorships and other, higher posts it would no longer be worth the while of graduates to enter the revenue line. And when the possessing of the B. A. or LL.B. degree is no longer to be a passport for admission either to the judicial or the revenue branch of the Provincial Service, which will be thrown open to people possessing much inferior qualifications, one of the great incentives for going in for higher education will be removed, and the growth of higher education in this Presidency will be materially checked. Gentlemen, Sir Richard Temple in framing the rules of 1878 laid down the following preamble :—"With the view of encouraging high education, of securing to those who take university degrees such reward as may lie within the power of Government, of obtaining for the executive branch the services of well-educated men, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules :" I do not know whether Government have put down any preamble to the present rules, but if one has to be laid down the following, I think, gentlemen, will be the appropriate one :—"With the view of discouraging high education, of denying to those who take university degrees such reward as may lie within the power of Government, of obtaining for the executive and judicial branches the services of ill-educated men, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules : " (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I exceedingly regret, but I am not surprised that the Government have produced so retrogade and so unsatisfactory a set of rules. For, look where you will, at the rules regarding the enlarged Legislative Council—the question of the University grant, the treatment accorded to the Municipalities, the question of the unfortunate quarrel between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, the same want of high statesmanship is observable. Yet, gentlemen, this is the regime that we have been seriously asked within the last few days in the columns of one of the dailies to pray to British authorities in England to continue over us for a further period of five years or at least six months. I will not detain you further, gentlemen. I think I have shown sufficently the beneful effect that the proposed rules will have upon higher education, and I will, therefore, commend the resolution to your acceptance. (Cheers.)

AN UNPUBLISHED SCHEME SANCTIONED.

Mr. Narayana Vishnu Gokhle said he had been asked to second the resolution which had just been proposed by his friend, Mr. Chimanlal, and he did so with great pleasure. The subject was one in which every graduate was deeply interested, and he was glad the Graduates' Association had taken up the question. The most insignificant bye-law affecting the obscurest Municipality had to be published before it was finally sanctioned by Government. But a scheme which was to influence the character and constitution of the administration in this Presidency was incubated in secret and was going to be foisted upon the people who were directly affected by it without giving them an opportunity of discussing its merits. Graduates and under-graduates were always very properly asked by Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors to consider all shades of opinion before forming their judgment on any subject. Young princes had had similar advice given to them by their governors. It was, however, very disappointing to see this solitary principle treated with contempt and the administration of this advanced Presidency. The Madras Government had acted in a more enlightened spirit by publishing the rules for regulating the first admissions to the Provincial Service, and succeeded in framing a scheme which was decidedly superior to that of the Local Government. As the rules applicable to our province had not been authoritatively communicated to the public, his observations were necessarily subject to correction. But taking the broad features of the scheme so far as they were known, it seemed to him that Government had without any justification tampered with the qualifications of the subordinate judicial service. The standard of moral and intellectual fitness for our future sub-judges is so preposterously low that he found it difficult to believe that Government could have been a party to a measure of such a retrograde character, to a measure so completely subversive of the best traditions of the judicial service and calculated to impair the tone of judicial administration in Western India. If they examined the figures in the latest report on the administration of criminal and civil justice they would find that in the presidency proper 1,31,504 suits were disposed of by subordinate judges and 50,323 by Small Cause Courts. They could imagine what this amount of litigation meant. They should consider what intricate questions of law and fact so many suits must involve and what power for good or evil the sub-judges' courts can exercise over the whole province. For the efficient and honest performance of the arduous and responsible work indicated by these figures even of high character with trained intellects, with real University culture and well-grounded in law were absolutely necessary. In 1864 Sir B. Frere observed from the Chancellor's chair :—"We hope this University will prove here as Universities have been in every country in Europe as giving that kind of intellectual and moral training without which the most accurate knowledge of the mere letter of the law will fail to make a good lawyer in our English sense of the term." Had not these expectations been realized ? In 1878 it was remarked by Sir Richard Temple that Natives had aquitted themselves very honourably both on the bench and in the bar. Three years later Sir James Fergusson presented them with a like flattering testimonial. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal had already appealed to the testimony of the present venerable and learned Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. All classes of witnesses before the Public Service Commission commended the work of the subordinate judges. Dr. Bhandarkar remarked only the other day, "I remember in my younger days to have in my native district constantly heard rumours against the conduct of munsiffs and subordinate judges of those days. But they have all ceased now." In face of this unimpeachable testimony what justification can Government plead for upsetting an institution which had elicited unqualified expressions of praise from so many influential quarters and stood the test of time and experience ? In the Madras Presidency wiser counsels had prevailed, and the Government there have refrained from doing anything to lower the dignity and efficiency of the subordinate judicial service.

THE EXCLUSION OF MAMLATDARS.

The second feature of the scheme was the exclusion of mamlatdars from the Provincial Service. One of the wisest measures of Sir Richard Temple's Government was the introduction of graduates into the executive branch of public service. It was intended to advance the interests of higher education and to raise the tone and efficiency of administration. He would ask them for a moment to consider the duties of a mamlatdar, and then decide for themselves whether Sir Richard Temple was not justified in doing what he did. A mamlatdar was at the head of an office considerably larger than that of an Assistant Collector. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Nairne, "that mamlatdars are very hard-worked and their responsibilities are more like those of the Collector than an Assistant Collector. . . . It may be safely said that it takes a first-rate man to perform well all the multifarious duties of a mamlatdar in a large taluka, while even in the least important talooka an inefficient man will expose his inefficiency in a short time." A mamlatdar was in charge of the Taluka Treasury and was responsible for the Taluka records and jamabandy papers. He was a member of the Local Fund Committee and plays an important part in Municipal affairs. For the smooth working of revenue, Abkari, Forest, Salt and other departments his cordial co-operation was necessary. Nearly a lakh of persons were annually tried by mamlatdars in their magisterial capacity and more than 14,000 possession suits in each year decided by them. Their decisions, it should be remembered, under Act III. of 1876 could not be impeached in an appellate court. This description of their duties would show them how largely a mamlatdar figures in the administration of the province. As early as 1821 Elphinstone was so much impressed with the importance and utility of their services that in his minute upon the subject he insisted upon the necessity of "raising our mamlatdars to a rank which might render it creditable for native gentlemen to associate with them" and proposed that their pay at first should Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 with an increase of one-sixth for every five years' service. The Indian Famine Commission as well as the Public Service Commission had unreservedly admitted that the well-being of the masses was dependent upon the efficiency and integrity of this class of officers. One chapter in this work on the powers and duties of executive officers said :—"It is impossible having regard to fallibility of human nature and the system of administration, to suppose that these officers are invariably in the right or even to credit them on all possible occasions with purity of motive. Overzeal for the public service and individual interest will, in spite of all precautions, from time to time exhibit themselves . . . . . . The natural tendency therefore is—no matter how carefully any system may be administred—not only for these men to exalt their functions as between themselves and the public but also for them to become a danger of no petty magnitude to the community."

This was the state of things even in a country like England where the metropolitan as well as the provincial press was strong and Englishmen extremely jealous of their rights and privileges purchased by the blood and treasure of their ancestors.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE MASSES.

They could well appreciate the serious danger of investing an ill-educated executive with large powers in India, when 95 per cent. of the population was steeped in profound ignorance and more than 62 per cent. of the police force was unable to read or write an ordinary report. Dr. Bhandarkar's remarks on this point were very apposite. It was not enough that the statesmen at the helm of affairs and the great officers immediately under them should be disinterested persons. The agency which carried out the details of the administration must be as good as it could be made. Our immediate governors with whom it rested to make their life miserable or happy are patils, kulkarnis, talatis, mahalkarees, mamlatdars, the police officers, petty magistrates, and the subordinate judges. It was, therefore, of the highest importance, said the learned Vice-Chancellor, that these men should as far as possible be men of education and principle. Dr. Bhandarkar declared it as his deliberate opinion that the greater the number of educated men that find entrance into the services, the better would it be in the interests of good government. It was in this spirit of wisdom that the rules framed by Sir Richard Temple's Government were conceived. It was this very consideration which led the legislature to admit none but men of real culture to the Bench. All this was being changed. As members of the Graduates' Association, as intelligent citizens, and as members of the legal profession, they should pray for such modified rules as would give us judges and mamlatdars who had by their education risen to a true conception of their sacred duties as judicial and executive officers, and who would by their higher morality, broadened sympathies, and enlarged intellectual horizon be able to diffuse a beneficent influence around. As university men they therefore felt it their bounden duty to enter their most emphatic protest against the present scheme which, if not materially altered, was destined to prove disastrous to the interests of higher education and to lower the morals of the administration.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The chairman then announced that the meeting was adjourned till Saturday next when the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade would deliver an address in that hall on educational matters.

INCOME-TAX IN BOMBAY.

A resolution reviewing the reports and working of the Income-Tax Act of 1886 in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1892-93 says :—The work of assessment and collection was carried out by the same establishments as in the preceding year, and in Bombay City only was any large special establishment maintained. The total expenditure on account of assessment and collection is given by the Accountant-General as Rs. 50,680 and in the district returns as Rs. 51,730. The difference of Rs. 1,050 represents the furlough pay of the Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay, which was drawn outside the Presidency, and therefore not included in the Provincial accounts, though for the sake of comparison it was properly shown in the return for the City of Bombay. There were no variations of any importance.

The original demand (excluding the tax on official salaries, pensions and gratuities, and Government Securities) amounted to Rs. 34,11,360 against Rs. 32,59,421 in 1891-92. In Aden there was a decrease of Rs. 1,345, but in Bombay City the increase, which was chiefly from taxes on the income of Railway and Joint Stock Companies, rose by no less than Rs. 1,01,188. In the Presidency Proper (except the Southern Division) and in Sind there were also considerable enhancements.

The final demand (exclusive of the tax on official salaries, &c., collected by the Accountant-General) was Rs. 32,36,791 as compared with Rs. 30,80,202 in 1891-92.

Under Part. I there was a general increase, which has not been made the subject of remark by any of the reporting officers, the amounts being in no case very large. In some districts, however, notably Khandesh, Dharwar, and Karachi the number of assesses rose considerably, and some explanation should have been given. The same remark applies to Bombay, where the number of those assessed under Part I. rose from 10,080 to 11,700. Under Part II. the final demand rose in the Northern Division by Rs. 5,889, and in Bombay City by Rs. 97,242. In the Ahmedabad District the general increase is ascribed by the Commissioner to the favourable nature of the season, but this perhaps is not sufficient to account for the increase from Rs. 14,883 to Rs. 20,099 with three companies less on the list. A heavier traffic in grain on the G. I. P. Railway, the cheapness of cotton, and the yarn trade with China are given as the reasons for the high figure reached in Bombay City. Under Part IV. there was a satisfactory increase in the Northern and Central Divisions and in Sind. The establishment of a Ginning Association in Broach swelled the receipts in the Northern Division, but no explanation has been given of the steady rise in the districts of the Central Division. As pointed out by the Commissioner, C. D., a mere reference to the transfer of assesses from a lower to a higher class conveys no information as to the real cause of any enhancement. In the Southern Division the increase in Kolaba is ascribed to greater care in the disposal of appeals. It is observed, however, that in the previous year the percentage of reductions on appeal was only ·78, and that in the year under review there was a slight increase up to ·8. A considerable decrease occurred in the districts (Thana Rs. 1,345, Bombay City Rs. 8,471), and it has been sufficiently explained. It would be interesting if the Commissionor in next year's report were to illustrate his remarks as to the extinction of middlemen by showing the extent to which exemptions have risen in Bijapur during the last few years on account of firms being taxed elsewhere.

In the Northern Division the percentage fell from 6·4 to 5·3. In the other Divisions there was no material variation. In Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, and Satara the percentages appear unduly high. The figures in column 5 of the statement in paragraph 8 of the Southern Division Report are in some cases incorrect. In paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1163, of 31st March 1891, it was ordered that the statement referred to should show the proportion which the sum reduced on appeal bears to the original demand, but these instructions have not been followed. The Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri figures relate to assessments under Part IV. only, while those for Belgaum and Kolaba are apparently incorrect, and it is not understood how they have been arrived at. In the Belgaum report the Collector gives the figure 24·8, which seems to be the percentage of persons whose tax was reduced. In the review of the Reports for 1891-92 it was remarked that the tables given by the Commissioners, which purport to explain the variations under Part IX., were not clear, and it was requested that the point should be noticed in future reports. These instructions seem to have been overlooked, and the Commissioners of Divisions and in Sind should now be requested to explain whether the tables refer to the results of appeal proceedings only or otherwise. In the Southern Division, for example, enhancements appear against Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bijapur and Dharwar, and none in the other two districts, and this obviously should have been noticed and explained.

The collections on account of salaries, pensions, and gratuities and of interest on Government Securities amount to Rs. 3,15,820 and Rs. 1,47,352, respectively. The total collection for the year was Rs. 37,23,048 against Rs. 35,42,604 in 1891-92.

The balances outstanding on the 31st March 1893 are shown below :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	6,237
Central Division	6,332
Southern Division	696
Sind	1,223
Bombay City	72,228
Total ...Rs.	86,716

The tax was collected without difficulty, and the administration was satisfactory.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubar.

EXEMPTION OF COTTON DUTIES.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

The public meeting on the cotton duties scandal was held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday. After the action of the Government of India in ignoring the whole body of public opinion in India, there is only one course open, and that is to appeal to Parliament. The following resolutions were adopted :—

(1) That this meeting most emphatically protests against the exclusion of cotton goods from the Indian Tariff Act—a course which without providing for the whole of the deficit, has led, as a consequence, to the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund, an appropriation of a large portion of the Provincal balances to Imperial purposes and the suspension of public works urgently required to maintain the development of the resources of the country.

(2). That this meeting views with the gravest alarm the action of the Secretary of State for India on this occasion, since it appears that besides setting aside the unanimous public opinion of this country, an opinion the existence of which he has admitted, he overruled the recommendations of the Government of India, and determined the course to be followed in India against the dissent of every Member of the Council of India, and on this and other occasions has unduly fettered the action of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

(3) That in order to bring home to the people of England the grievances of the people of India and with a view to the principles upon which English rule is founded being once for all enunciated and placed beyond doubt, the petition which is before the meeting be adopted for submission to the House of Commons.

(4) That copies of this petition and of these resolutions be forwarded to public men and public bodies in all parts of the country with a request that they be considered in public meeting and adopted, and that the petition duly signed be returned to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, not later than the 1st of May.

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

The following is the draft of the petition to the House of Commons :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of India

Respectfully Sheweth,—That as a consequence of the continued and excessive fall in the value of silver, the Government of India which has to meet, as a part of its ordinary expenditure, charges in England which during the year 1894-95 may amount to the enormous sum of 17 millions sterling, finds itself in a position of grave embarrassment inasmuch as this sterling charge, expressed in rupees, has become the largest and most important item on the expenditure side of its accounts. As a result of the excessive increase in the loss by exchange which the finances of India have to meet, the Government, in spite of a growing revenue, a developing trade, an extended agriculture and special taxation finds itself compelled to face a serious deficit when the actual condition of the country and the growth of its resources would lead to the expectation of a surplus. The Government, moreover, having to deal with vast masses of the population whose habits of life are simple, whose requirements are few, and who cannot afford luxuries of any kind, has experienced almost insurmountable difficulties in making good the losses from exchange by new taxation. In this position it has been obliged to reconsider the policy initiated in 1878 and carried to a conclusion in 1882, by which India abandoned Import duties. At the time very considerable dissatisfaction was expressed throughout India at a policy which abandoned purely revenue duties—duties which could in no way be regarded as having a protective character—in the interest of a section of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

In retracing the step taken when Import duties were abolished, the manner in which the change has been brought about is such as to create widespread alarm. It has been made abundantly clear that the Government of his Excellency the Viceroy would have included cotton goods in the Tariff Act they have just passed into law. Their decision was based upon a consideration of the best interests of India, and even with cotton goods included, the Tariff Act would have provided additional revenue not fully adequate to the requirements of the year. That decision received the unanimous support of the Council of the Secretary of State, and has commanded the approval of all classes and all sections of the Indian community. Yet the Secretary of State, fully aware of these facts, and fully aware also that public opinion in India was unanimous, has thought fit to disregard that opinion, and to over-rule his Council and the Government of India.

This action has seriously shaken the belief of the people of India in the desire of England to rule India in the interests of India, and has excited their fears lest it should become a cardinal axiom in the treatment of Indian questions by the Secretary of State that the interests of India are not to be considered as against the supposed interests of even a section of the English people. The matter is of so serious a character as to leave the people of India no other remedy than to appeal to the honour and justice, the love of fair dealing and the imperial spirit of your Honourable House.

They pray, therefore, that your Honourable House will take the financial policy of the Government of India into the gravest consideration, for in order to exempt cotton goods from the general Import duty the Government has been obliged to divert the Famine Insurance Fund from its legitimate purpose of preserving the people of India from the horrors of Famine, to apply the scanty balances of the Local Governments for Imperial purposes, and to restrict the works for furthering trade, the distribution of produce, and the saving of the army from preventible sickness and death.

In conclusion, your petitioners would most humbly and most respectfully urge upon your Honourable House that the settlement of the question whether cotton goods alone are to be exempted from general Import duties will be regarded by the people of India as a crucial test of the truth of England's boast that England governs India in the interests of India and not for such purposes as the exigencies of party may make prominent for the moment. And your Petitioners humbly pray for the redress of these their grievances, and your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

The speeches were received with frequent and loud cheering, and the resolutions were passed with acclamation.

Mr. E. Trelawny, the Sheriff of Calcutta, having formally declared the meeting open, the Hon. J. N. Stuart, of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., rose and proposed that Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore take the chair. The proposal was carried by acclamation.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, in addressing the meeting, said : Gentlemen,—I thank you much for the honour you have done me by asking me to occupy the chair on the present occasion—an occasion unique of its kind ; for hardly do I remember another instance in which such intensity and unanimity of feeling had prevailed among all the different sections of the community, in connection with an important public question. It may, perhaps, be in your recollection that when the cotton-duties were first abolished, I had then the honour of occupying a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and I raised my humble voice in opposition to the measure, which I considered as a sacrifice of the interests of India to the dictates of Manchester ; I am glad to find this view of the question is still being confirmed by public opinion here, even after the lapse of over a decade. But what is most to be deplored is, that notwithstanding this unanimity of popular opinion the Secretary of State has not thought fit to give due weight to it ; the voice of nearly three hundred millions of people is lighter in the balance than the twelve votes of Cottonopolis. It has even been urged by some, on behalf of interested Manchester, that the exemption of cotton goods from import duties is really intended for the benefit of India. This flimsy philanthropic plea is so transparent that even a child may see through it at a glance. To these we need only say in the language of the great dramatist of their own country with a slight alteration, "Beshrew thy *philanthropy* coz, we'll none of it." Now it should be born in mind that if there is any one thing above another which has the greatest hold on the loyalty of our people, it is their implict faith on the British sense of justice and fair play, and no statesman would feel disposed to risk that hold, or to sacrifice that national good name, for the sake of a few paltry votes for party purposes. It is true we have not succeeded in making ourselves heard by the Secretary of State, but I think we need not yet dispair. An old American adage says, "By patience and perseverance the mouse ate in two the cable." If, therefore, we persevere, notwithstanding that the united voice of the many millions of this distant dependency has been too feeble for the ear of the Secretary of State, I have every reason to hope that we shall be heard by Parliament and the people of Great Britain at large.

The Hon. J. G. Womack, a Past Master of the Trades Association, in proposing the next resolution, said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to move the next resolution, which is as follows: That in order to bring home to the people of England the grievances of the people of India, and with a view to the principles upon which English rule is founded being once for all enunciated and placed beyond doubt, the petition which is before the meeting be adopted for submission to the House of Commons.

Gentlemen, in requesting you to accept this resolution, I am asking you to complete the principal portion of the work for which we have met together to-day, and I am sure, therefore, that it will be unanimously adopted.

An appeal to the House of Commons, and through it to the people of Great Britain, is a course which happily is not often forced upon us, in this country ; in all ordinary cases it is only necessary for us to make our voices heard, and to give expression to our wishes in no uncertain manner for the Government in India to find a way to meet our views and opinions : in the present instance, however, our appeal to the Government of India has been in vain, for the majority, while not concealing their sympathy and concurrence with the views so universally held in this country, have felt it their duty either to obey the "hookum" they had received from England, or to see the futility of passing a measure which they knew would be disallowed.

Gentlemen, the spectacle of our legislators playing the part they did and voting against their better sense and better judgment has been a most unedifying one, and it is sincerely to be regretted that they did not display the courage of their convictions and throw the onus on the Secretary of State of vetoing the amendment of the Tariff Bill.

It will no doubt be urged, in some quarters, that the additional taxation, which we are apparently demanding shall be imposed, is unnecessary. I am not prepared to deny that the Finance Minister has shown considerable skill in the manipulation of his budge, and has made out a very plausible case both for its omissions and commissions.

It is not, however, so much a question of the amount of extra revenue that the inclusion of cotton goods would bring, as a question of principle : we claim and we have a right to claim that we shall be taxed as we wish to be, as we consider just, and as we believe to be in the best interests of the country: if the extra revenue is not required, we still claim that cotton goods should be taxed in common with other imports, and that the rate of duty should be correspondingly reduced.

Why are our wishes to be denied us, our demands to be overruled ? Solely to secure to the Government of the day the possibility of a longer hold of power, a longer enjoyment of the loaves and fishes of office ! What apparently are the interests of this country to them, so long as they are free from anxiety as to their hold of a majority ! Gentlemen, I do not wish to draw comparison between a Liberal and a Conservative Government ; so far as I can judge from the experience of a pretty long residence in this country, there is very little to choose between them, so far as their treatment of India is concerned, but I say it is nothing short of a scandal, that for so selfish and so short-sighted an end, our demands should be scouted in the way they are.

It is high time, gentlemen, that the views and opinions held by the enlightened portion of the people of this country should receive more condideration at the hands of the British Government. Would any Cabinet, whether Liberal or Conservative, have ventured to so treat the claims of any of the colonies? I say distinctly no, and they have no right, but the right of might and power to overrule and oppress us in this matter.

Gentlemen, for years we were not allowed to alter our currency laws, lest the interests of a powerful section of the community at home should suffer, and even now we are not permitted to adopt the measures remaining to secure the success of the step that has at last been sanctioned ; and now, in the selfish interest of another section of that community, and because it has command of a dozen votes or so, we are not to be allowed to raise that revenue which is absolutely necessary in the manner in which all opinions in this country agree is the most suitable, the most equitable, and the least irksome.

Gentlemen, in the interests of England, no less than in the interests of India, this state of things must be remedied, and there is no surer way of bringing this about, than in an appeal to the sound judgment and to the love of justice which animate the British nation as a whole. I would ask you, therefore, to unanimously vote that the memorial which you have in your hands shall be adopted for submisson to the House of Commons, and I venture to predict that when the facts are known, and when it is realised how strong and how united we are on this question, we shall not have appealed in vain.

Mr. R. D. Mehta said :—I have great pleasure to second the vote of thanks, which has just been proposed by Mr. Allan Arthur, our worthy and esteemed President of the Chamber of Commerce. The name of the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore is significant of the importance of this demonstration, and we are all beholden to him for his presence on this occasion. I am sure, Sir, our appeal will not fall upon heedless ears. I have great confidence in the Right Hon. Mr. Fowler, our present Secretary of State. I had the good fortune of addressing, the last time I was in England in 1891-92, an electioneering meeting in support of Mr. Maden's candidature for a seat in Parliament, under the Presidentship of the right hon. gentleman. The words of wisdom that fell from his lips then, and which are still ringing in my ears, lead me to believe that this meeting will not have been held in vain, but that it will be prolific of those results, which we so ardently expect from it, and that you, Sir, will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the meeting convened under your presidentship has borne such good fruits, a consummation devoutly to be wished for. With these words, Sir, I beg to second very heartily the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Arthur, and I am sure it has only to be put to the meeting to be carried by acclamation.

THE "SUNDAY TIMES" LIBEL CASE.

The case against James Carmichael for defaming Messrs. Paul and Robert Knight, the Managing Proprietors of the "Statesman," in the columns of the "Sunday Times," was resumed on Wednesday at culcatta before Mr. F. J. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. Orr, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. L. P. Pugh, Junior, and Bagram for the defendant. Mr. Paul Knight was called and cross-examined by Mr. Pugh. He said :—I am the editor of the Statesman I was in this Court at the last hearing of the case. It was on my instruction that my counsel stated that my brother and I had instituted this case to clear our characters. I have had no communication with the accused as to accepting an apology in this case. He was dismissed from the "Statesman." He has filed a suit against me in the High Court in regard to that dismissal. The "Statesman" is in support of liberal reform in India. The paper also sympathises with missionary effort. It has always done so. I really cannot say whether we extended that sympathy to Dr. Pentecost. I may have published lengthy reports of his meetings. I attended some of his meetings. I submit my paper to the judgment and approval of the general community. My attention has now been particularly drawn to an advertisement in the Statesman of the 10th, 13th and 15th September 1892, headed "Wanted a Capitalist, etc., and signed "Violet." My attention has been drawn to this advertisement since these procedings were instituted. Looking at now I see nothing objectionable on the face of it. I have had my attention drawn to it in general conversation. This may have been previous or subsequently to the institution of this case. My brother was very much annoyed at its having been inserted. I agreed with his opinion that the advertisement was an objectionable one. I have never known any person named "Violet" in connection with the advertisement, I am prepared to swear that I have never heard anything of any Violet in connection with an advertisement in the Statesman. The advertisement to which my my brother referred had reference to a companion being wanted, It appeared in the papers of the 17th 18th and 19th March 1893.

These papers were produced by the prosecution, but before they were put in the Magistrate observed that Mr. Paul Knight, the witness, had already said that he had nothing to do with the advertisements from everybody, under all sorts of names, of and it would be very hard for those in charge to discriminate between what were and what where not respectable advertisements.

Mr. Robert Knight was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Pugh. He said:—I superintend the management of the paper. I exercise a general supervision. I can form opinions on any advertisement appearing in the paper. I see nothing objectionable in the advertisement signed Violet. I saw the advertisement for the first time last night, when I received the subpœnas to produce certain papers. I saw the advertisement for a companion. I knew the advertiser. He was a gentleman in calcutta. I know now who H. referred to in the letter is. I know the lady's name. I heard it from Carmichael, who was in our office when the advertisement appeared, and some days afterwards he told me a certain story regarding that advertisement.

Mr. Pugh said that the article as it stands was not justifiable, but there was a considerable basis of facts in it. In so far as it makes personal allegation against the Messrs. Knight it was not justifiable, but it could be proved that there were advertisement of an improper character in the paper.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till Tuesday, the 10th instant, and in the meantime enlarged the defendant on bail, in two sureties of Rs. 250, each, and his personal recognisance of Rs. 1,000. The Court was crowded throughout the trial.

A German newspaper says the Czar has expressed to the Emperor William a desire to meet him in the coming autumn for the purpose of discussing the establishment of closer relations between Germany and Russia. The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent says it is not improbable such a meeting may take place.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

The garden party at Government House, Lucknow, on Wednesday was a very pleasant function. The company invited comprised all the leading native gentlemen, and the Oudh taluqdars who last evening entertained their Excellencies so regally, and all Lucknow European society was present on the occasion. The Viceroy and Lady Elgin moved about on the lawn very unconventionally and all present were individually introduced to their Excellencies. The band of the East Lancashire Regiment played musical selections during the afternoon, and it was seven o'clock before the assemblage dispersed. There was a large shamiana arranged as a drawing room, and another marquee was set apart for refreshments. The The entire affair was most enjoyable. Thursday will be practically a *dies non*, on account of the closure here of the the homeward English mail. In the afternoon, however, their Excellencies will visit the Secunderbagh and Martiniere College, and at night there is to be another dinner party at Government House. Sir Mortimer Durand is still here, and leaves on Saturday with their Excellencies.

At the Kaisarbagh entertainment on Tuesday night the Viceroy made the following speech in reply to the taluqdars' address : "I have to thank you for the very friendly sentiments which have been expressed in the address which has just been read. They have been expressed not for the first time, for I have already had an opportunity of meeting a deputation of the taluqdars of Oudh, who did me the honour of coming to Calcutta in order to welcome me to India. Gentlemen, on the present occasion, you are good enough to extent to me a welcome to your own province, and for these reiterated acts of courtesy I wish to express to you my heartiest thanks. Gentemen, you are, I am glad to learn from your address, cognisant of the responsibilities which fall upon you in your position in this province. This is probably not an hour nor an occasion to enter into matters of business, but I venture to say that you, in the promotion of the best interests of your province, will, I am confident, find the kindly support of your Lieutenant-Governor, to whose friendly disposition you have paid a deserved tribute ; and I also beg to assure you of my own warm interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the province of Oudh. Gentlemen, you are I am sure, well aware that the duties of a great office like that which I have the honour to fill, cannot fail to impose a certain strain not only upon myself but upon the lady by my side, and it was therefore, natural that upon this occasion we should desire to pay you more of a friendly visit than one of ceremony. If, therefore, some of those ceremonies to which you allude in your address, may be absent, you will know that this is not due to any want of appreciation of your kindness, or of the importance of your province, and that they are only deferred to a more fitting occasion. I beg, therefore, gentlemen, to thank you for your kind reception to-night, and for the very splendid entertainment which your hospitality has provided for us. We are glad to find ourselves amongst the representatives of an Association whose loyalty to the Queen-Empress has been so often expressed, and which I am sure has never been more keen than it is now."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford won the fifty-first inter-University Boat Race on Saturday, 17th ult., with great ease by 2½ clear lengths, in 21min. 39sec., on a poor tide. The Cambridge men made a plucky fight for the first mile, but they were quite outclassed. Oxford have won the past five races in succession. From the commencement of training fortune was on the side of the Dark Blues. They had settled on their crew and were in regular work while Cambridge were still trying constant changes and experiments. The Duke of York watched the race from on board the steam launch Hibernia, which carried the umpire, Mr. F Willan, O.U.B.C.

Both crews were afloat shortly after the stroke of 9 a.m. The Oxford president won the toss and selected the Surrey side. The pistol was fired at 9.12, the Cantabs being a little the quicker in getting their blades in the water, but both crews went off steadily and without any flurry. At the sixth stroke Cambridge led by about the length of their canvas, but half a minute from the start Oxford craft was a foot ahead. Cambridge rowed 41 strokes in the first minute, Oxford 39. The Dark Blues slightly increased their lead at the site of the Bishop's Creek (1min. 11sec.), but at the Thames R.C. flagstaff at the upper end of the boathouse balcony Cambridge were again a couple of feet ahead, both rowing now at 36 per minute. At Craven Steps Oxford led by a third of a length (2min. 33sec.) The boats were dangerously close there, the Cambridge coxswain driving the Oxonians rather wide round Craven Point. The latter gave way, but rather too abruptly, so a good crossing was not made to the Surrey side. Oxford, however, continued to go away, though the stroke was still at 36, and at the mile post (4min. 25sec.) the Dark Blues led by three-quarters of a length. At the Crab Tree the distances were still the same. Then, however, inch by inch the Cantabs gained, until at the Soap Works they had reduced the Oxford lead to barely a quarter of a length, and it seemed as if they were going in front ; then as suddenly as it had commenced the Cambridge effort died out, and the crew becoming uneven. Oxford went away rapidly, and reached Hammersmith Bridge a length in front in 8min. 16sec. The Oxonians were a length and a half ahead opposite Biffen's boathouse, where the Cambridge men were rowing without time or steadiness. Oxford now had the advantage of the inside of the bend and Mr. Pitman reduced his rate of stroke to 32, Cambridge rowing 35 per minute, but falling further astern, the Oxonians leading by two and a half lengths passing the Doves (two miles). From this point up Chiswick Eyot, though the Cambridge coxswain quickened to 36, Oxford also increased their stroke to 34 per minute, and continued to gain, the Dark Blues reached Chiswick Church four lengths in front in 12min. 59sec. While Oxford crew rowing well together and within themselves, the Cambridge men were struggling along without any cohesion. In Horse Reach the surface of the water was like a mill pond. Mr. Lewis continued to pull 36 strokes a minute, and did not vary his stroke to the end of the course. At Barnes Bridge the Oxonians were nearly seven lengths ahead, reaching there in 17min. 42sec., and Mr. Pitman then reduced his stroke to 30 per minute, easily keeping in front. The Cantabs drew up on sufferance towards the end, the verdict of the judge, Mr. F. Fenner, L.R.C., being that the Oxford crew won by two and a-half "clear" lengths or three and a-half lengths, Cambridge stopping when the gun fired and not completing the course, simply drifting by him. The full time was 21min. 39sec. The names and weights were as follows :—

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
H B Cotton, Magdalen (bow)	9	13
M C Pilkington, Magdalen	12	4
W B Stewart, Brasenose	13	5
J A Morrison, New	12	5
E G Tew, Magdalen	13	7
T H E Stretch	12	4
W E Crum, New	12	0
C M Pitman, New (stroke)	12	0
L Portman, University (cox)	8	7

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
A H Finch, Third Trinity (bow)	11	0
N W Paine, Third Trinity	11	1
Sir C Ross, Third Trinity	11	8
H M Bland, Third Trinity	11	5
L A E Oliphant, First Trinity	13	5½
C T Fogg Elliott, Trinity Hall	11	8
R O Kerrison, Third Trinity	11	12
T G Lewis, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	12
F C Begg, Trinity Hall (cox)	8	0

Following up their success on the river, Oxford won six of the nine events in the inter-University sports held, in the presence of 12,000 spectators, at Queen's Club, West Kensington. The feature of the meeting, however, was the fine running of Lutyens, who won the mile for Cambridge in 4min. 19 4-5sec., the best time ever accomplished at these sports, and almost equal to the amateur record. Greenhow, of Oxford, ran well against Lutynes, doing the mile in 4min. 22sec.

The annual chess match between members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played on March 16 at the British Chess Club, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by four games to three.

At Queen's Club, West Kensington, on March 21, the annual four-handed Racquet Match between Oxford and Cambridge was played. Cambridge gained the first game, but Oxford secured the next four, and won the rubber by four games to one. Mr. H. K. Foster and F. G. Ridgway represented Oxford, and Messrs. P. W. Cobbold and G. F. Vernon, Cambridge.

Replying to an address presented to him by the Progressive members of the London County Council at a crowded meeting held in St. James's Hall, on March 21, Lord Rosebery enumerated the benefits which the London County Council had conferred upon the metropolis, and expressed the opinion that at last the community had woke up to its liabilities and duties to all ranks and classes, and that the spirit now animating the people was that politics should not be merely a game in which the pawns were sacrificed to the knights and castles, but a living and ennobling effort to carry into practical life the principles of a higher morality. He referred upon the solicitude shown by the Government towards the working classes, as evidenced by the adoption of the eight hours day in some of the Government departments, in the development of the Labour Bureau, and in other ways.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW INDIAN TARIFF.

In the House of Commons on March 19, replying to Mr. Wickham and Sir M. Stewart, Mr. H. Fowler said : The resolution of the Government not to impose a duty on cotton imported into India was not taken with the assent of the Council of India. Dissents have been recorded by certain members of the Council, which will be laid upon the table if moved for.

SUPPLIES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In answer to Sir A. Hickman, Mr. H. Fowler said : No contract has ever been given to Les Usines and Founderies De Baume and Marpent Company for axle-boxes for Indian State railways ; but it has now been ascertained by inquiry from the agent of that company that 9,356 axle-boxes were manufactured by them for M. Valere Mabille, to whom two orders for axle-boxes for Indian State railways were given in the year 1884. The first order for 8,100 was given to M. Valere Mabille after an open competition, in which his tender for delivery in London was the lowest. A smaller order was subsequently added after a second competition. I may mention that, after the order in question had been given, Lord Kimberley, who was Secretary of State at the time, laid down a new rule, the object and effect of which was to secure that no order should be placed abroad except for special or urgent reasons.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on the 19th ultimo, Sir C. Dilke rose to call attention to the close relation which should exist between our naval and military defensive preparations, and to move, "That this House, before voting supplies for the maintenance of military establishments in the United Kingdom, seeks an assurance from her Majesty's Government that the estimates for that purpose submitted to it are framed upon consideration of the needs of possible war by sea and land, and upon a consideration of advice tendered in that behalf by such officer of each service as is fitted to command in war her Majesty's forces of that service." Last year the establishments were so full that it was found possible for a time to dispense with special enlistments, but in the spring of this year special recruiting had again to be resorted to. Very few persons who were not connected with the Army as Secretary of State were satisfied with its general conditions. It was well known that those who advised the Government of India in these matters held the strongest view with regard to the administration of the Army. When it was considered that there was an expenditure upon national defence of £53,000,000 in the cheapest year and £58,000,000 in the dearest year, and that in the present year we were increasing the expenditure upon the Navy by £3,000,000, it was impossible to say that it was because the machine was run too cheaply that there was that inefficiency which was stated upon high authority to exist. The official statements made through the machinery of the Hartington Commission contained a tremendous indictment against the existing military system. Some years ago the military system was supposed to give a force of eight army corps. Later on it was supposed to give five army corps, then two, then one, and at the present time it was supposed to give a division of 20,000 men. Yet the cost of the army had not declined. In the case of the navy the results that were obtained for the expenditure known, and upon the whole full value for money was obtained. But in the case of the Army, although in India we had a good but small army from a peace point of view, we had not in any sense an army comparable with the armies of foreign Powers,—organised like the army of the very smallest foreign Power—that is to say, with a view to war. True, there had been a very automatic increase in the Reserves ; but the Reserves were never called out to take part in any great manœuvres. After careful consultation with the skilled advisers, both naval and military, the Cabinet as a whole should be responsible for the estimates and not one Minister. The long-accustomed plan of having two sets of estimates introduced by two different Ministers was not one calculated to give the House a grip of the whole defensive position of the country. Mr. Balfour, at the Manchester, had admitted the present system of Cabinet control was not satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's control was too exclusively financial and economical to be adequate from the point of view of the efficiency of the services. (Cheers.) He believed the public generally doubted whether a business management of the whole defensive services under one scheme, one head and one responsibility, would not yield better value for the money than was obtained under the present plan. (Cheers.) The rather feeble suggestion of the Hartington Commission that there should be a certain amount of intercommunication between the two services had been acted upon to a certain extent without producing any material result in the direction he desired. The late Government for a time had a Defence Committee of the Cabinet which might have done something in regard to naval matters ; but the similarity of the Army estimates year after year showed that it had introduced nothing fresh into the military system. What he had first ventured to suggest was that, if possible, the Prime Minister should consider himself responsible for the defensive forces, and join with the heads of the War Office and Admiralty in the composition of their estimates. (Cheers.) Then it had been suggested that there should be a Defence Minister directly responsible to the House of Commons—a practice which had worked well on a limited scale in the Australian Colonies. He thought he had established the existence of a well-grounded anxiety in this matter which would justify the House in giving a short time to the consideration of the alternative remedies he had ventured to point out. (Cheers.)

Mr. Arnold-Forster seconded the amendment.

Lord R. Churchill urged that as long as naval and military responsibility was not guided by experts, whose opinion was made officially known to it, Parliament could never have the knowledge necessary to judge whether a decision of the Executive was right or wrong. There was no communication or joint understanding between the two Services, and the professional opinion of experts never reached the Cabinet, which only heard the opinion of the head of the Department. Pure civil control would never ensure efficiency, and no real reform in the Services would be effected until the present system was altered in this respect.

Sir G. Chesney complained that the system of over-centralisation was carried to a monstrous length, and declared that unless there was a reform before war broke out this country would sustain some great catastrophe.

Mr. Balfour admitted the grave necessity of co-ordinating our forces for the purpose of insuring harmonious action between the Army and Navy and of forming those plans of defence which every other nation prepared in time of peace, and which he feared we had not got in any advanced state of preparation. He objected to the proposal that there should be a Minister of Defence, who would be responsible to Parliament for the general defence of the Empire, because he could not see what was to be the relation between the new Minister and the Parliamentary heads of the Army and Navy. The proposal that the Prime Minister should make himself responsible for the solution of the problem of national defence was impracticable. Personally he was in favour of the appointment of a committee of the Cabinet, as being the only way to bring the Cabinet into touch with military and naval experts. Under a system of representative government the responsibility of the ultimate decision must be borne by civilian members of the Cabinet. The House of Commons could not control the estimates nor lay dowm what was necessary for the national defence. The committee of the Cabinet to which he had referred ought to be constituted as a body with permanent records, so as to preserve continuity of administration.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the real question before the House was whether we had by our present arrangement that unity of policy for the defence of the country which was necessary to success. It was true that the Hartington Commission did condemn the system that existed in 1890, but four or five years had elapsed, and such had been effected that the very events which led the Commission to make their report would now be quite impossible in consequence of the arrangements which had been made for consultation and co-operation between the two departments. (Cheers.) There was now a joint Naval and Military Committee, comprising the most eminent professional officers in each department, who consulted and deliberated upon every point of defence that arose at home or abroad. (Cheers.) He agreed, however, with Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Balfour that they ought to go further. The great objection brought before the Hartington Commission was that under the present system a mere politician, who knew nothing practical about the Army or Navy, was taken from the House of Commons and placed at the head of one or other of the departments. How, it was asked, could they expect a civilian with that poor qualification to be an efficient Minister of War or Marine? But was not the suggestion still more odd that they should take another mere politician equally ignorant of either service, and commit to him the duty of managing both? (Laughter.) The mere statement of the case was sufficient to condemn such a proposal. He would pass over also the suggestion about a treasurer, and would come to a proposal which was more practicable, and which commended itself to him, viz, that there should be some more definite control on the part of the Cabinet over the administration of the two Services. (Cheers.) The committee of the Cabinet would, of course, seek professional advice and consider it. Any Cabinet Minister would be foolish who neglected to consult his expert advisers, or who overruled them on matters on which they could judge better than he ; but it was absolutely necessary to keep the control of the Cabinet and of the House of Commons over the expenditure of public money. (Cheers.) The people who must be supreme were those who had to find the money ; and, however much disposed to pay deference to professional opinion, he hoped nothing would be done, or even suggested, by the House of Commons which would detract from the responsibility and power of Ministers over that which involved so large a demand on the public purse. (Cheers.) Lord R. Churchill had suggested that there should be a naval officer at the head of the Admiralty and a military officer at the head of the War Office, but such heads would have no responsibility to Parliament, and the House of Commons would lose its control. He could assure Sir C. Dilke that he personally sympathised with the object he had in view in so far as it was to bring a better and more direct control of the Cabinet over the departments, and also in so far as it meant greater unity of policy. He entertained almost identically the opinions which had been expressed by Mr. Balfour. He might say that when they touched the Cabinet and its organisation they got into very ethereal regions, and he was not by any means certain it would not be a great innovation to have a permanent Committee of the Cabinet with advisers, and records of its proceedings.

Sir C. Dilke : Minutes are left now.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : Oh ! I must not commit such an impropriety as to go into that. (Laughter.) Reserving myself as to the precise form which this more unified control should take, I am on the general question in sympathy with my right hon. friend. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brodrick, Admiral Field, Sir G. Baden-Powell, and Capt. Naylor-Leyland having spoken, Sir C. Dilke said, as the Government had agreed to the principal involved in the first part of his proposal, he asked leave to withdraw it.—The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

THE LAND FORCES.

After some remarks by Major Rasch and others with respect to the employment of discharged soldiers and Reserve men, and the necessity of an organisation for the more rapid mobilisation of the forces for home defence, the House went into committee, Sir J. Goldsmid in the chair. On the vote for land forces, Mr. Campbell-Bannermann prefaced his statement by a high tribute to the ability of the late Mr. Stanhope, his predecessor at the War Office. The committee would be asked to vote slightly increased estimates which he defended on the ground that, though more attention had been paid to the Navy, the improvement in that line of defence had not superseded the necessity for any of our land forces. He also argued that financial pressure would not justify them in interrupting the [illegible] system of army organisation which was in course of development. (Hear, hear.) Concerning the strength of the army at home he might state as the conclusion of the most competent authorities that it was desirable to maintain here a movable force of about 80,000 regular troops for the purpose of making the idea of invasion impossible. The total net amount of the estimates was £18,080,900, or an increase of £278,100 over last year. The increase in the number of men was 905. The Volunteers cost £18,000 more, chiefly due to the increase number going into camp during the past fine summer. (Hear, hear.) The rise in the price of coal and fodder represented £80,009. Briefly, the increased cost might be said to be due to full establishment and some advance in prices. Recruiting had been satisfactory, and they had obtained all the men they required. That their efforts to secure increased contentment in the army had been successful was indicated by a considerable diminution in discharges by purchase. The new barracks would themselves account for the great improvement in the health of the army. (Hear, hear.) Provision was included in the estimates for a contribution of £500 towards the organisation in this country of the Army Temperance Association, which had done such good work in India. (Hear, hear.) The Militia had increased to such an extent that he had had to put checks on recruiting, but these had now been removed. The new organisation of the Yeomanry was apparently being werked with success. As to the Volunteers, the establishment was slightly lower, but 2000 more men had made themselves efficient. The deficiency in officers remained, oddly enough, at the identical figure of last year. The number of Volunteers who received the allowance for attending brigade camp in 1893 was 68,562 as against 45,712 in 1892. (Hear, hear.) It was intended to adopt a new musketry course next year, which would have the effect of making the conditions of efficiency somewhat higher. With regard to the Volunteer long service decoration, he did not now propose to confine it to non-commissioned officers, and it would be conferred on all men who on and after Jan. 1 last, had completed twenty years of efficient service in the force. (Cheers.) He proposed, among other things, to appoint a special committee to inquire into the legal status of Volunteers. As regards material, the Lee-Metford rifle, of which they had in hand or in store a sufficient number for all the Regulars and the Militia, continued to be most favourably reported upon. Cordite gave universal satisfaction. In future the smaller ammunition would be entirely made up of cordite, and the field-gun cartridges would be made of cordite as soon as the stock of black powder had been exhausted. With regard to the administration of the factories, the principal event was the alteration of the hours of labour, and change had been met by the men employed in a spirit of alacrity and faithfulness which promised the best results. Indeed, he was confident that there would be no loss to the public from the adoption of fewer hours of labour. Respecting the education of officers, while he was anxious to maintain a high standard of professional knowledge and accomplishments, he desired that no undue advantage should be derived from the possession of wealth or social station. Consequently he held it to be of great importance to check extravagance of living and to see that the examinations and opportunities for instruction were such as to give a fair chance to all officers. The question of the entrance examinations he had referred to a committee under Lord Sandhurst which would shortly present its report. The reports on the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College had been carefully considered and their principal recommendations had been adopted, one great purpose of all these changes being to reduce causes of expense to officers.

Mr. Brodrick congratulated the right hon. gentleman upon satisfactory character of his statement, but took exception to the small reserve of ammunition—Col. Nolan, who agreed that this reserve was insufficient, also urged that the manufacture of Lee-Metford Rifles should not be suspended.—Sir A. Hayter, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Woodall, and Mr. Tomlinson also spoke.—Mr. Labouchere complained that the Government had increased the number of troops in Egypt after having formally voted for their withdrawal.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman remarked that the Government policy in Egypt remained unaltered.—The vote for the number of men and the vote for pay and allowances were agreed to, as was the Report of Supply.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

Mr. Forwood asked the Secretary to the Admiralty on the 19th ult., if he could state the tonnage of the transport Bothnia, her speed, maximum number of adult persons she accommodates, and the average cost per head of their conveyance between the United Kingdom and India, including hire, coals, Canal dues, and other charges payable by the Admiralty in respect thereof, also the average cost per head for similar voyages on her Majesty's Indian troopers since they had been built, including crews' wages, victualling, coals, Canal dues, repairs, maintenance, and other expenses incident to their employment, but excluding any allowance for interest on capital cost, depreciation or risk of loss ; also their average tonnage, speed, and maximum number of persons carried in each.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said the Bothnia was of 4535 tons, had a maximum speed of thirteen and a-half knots, and carried on the Indian Service 1227 adults. The average cost per head could not be accurately stated until the accounts were closed, but approximately it would be £7 18s. 4d. The rate of hire was arranged at a time when rates were very low, and the case was so exceptional that no fair comparison of the cost of hired and Government troopships could be founded upon it. The average cost of the Indian troopships since the commencement of the service had been £12 0s. 1d. per adult carried, but the employment of four ships making three voyages each, instead of as formerly, five ships making four voyages had reduced the cost to £9 9s. 1d. The Indian troopships had a maximum speed of twelve knots, but they were worked at a speed of eleven knots. Their gross tonnage averaged 4487, and their maximum accommodation was 1385 adults. There were, of course, advantages in Government troopships which were a set-off against the difference of cost.

INDIA AND COTTON DUTIES.

Sir D. Macfarlane asked the Secretary for India if, in the event of the Government of India agreeing to charge an Excise duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India, he would assent to a charge of a corresponding import duty upon cotton goods imported from the United Kingdom.—Mr. Fowler replied that if the Government of India should be asked to propose a countervailing Excise duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India, it would, in his opinion, remove a serious objection to an import duty ; but he could only say at present that such a proposal, if made, would receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE DOCKYARD.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. Kearley called attention to the pay and position of Government employers in the dockyards and other Naval establishments, and moved a resolution in favour of the rates of wages paid in those establishments being equivalent to trade union rates.—Mr. E. Morton seconded.—Mr Robertson, in reply, said the wages paid now in the dockyards were higher than those paid locally to men in similar good employment. If the trade union rates were adopted the effect would be to lower the wages of the dockyard men. The Admiralty, following the example of the War Office, intended to adopt the eight hours day, or forty-eight hours a week, in her Majesty's dockyards.—Sir J. Gorst characterised the announcement as being perfectly satisfactory.—Mr. John Burns opposed the amendment and Sir E. Clarke recommended its withdrawal.—Mr. Forwood said the point of view of the employer or the taxpayer had not been referred to. The present scheme, he feared, was only meant to be used as a lever for further agitation. The additions made by the late and the present Government to the dockyard wages amounted to no less than £118,000. Moreover, the hours of labour were now to be reduced, and he estimated the proposed reduction as representing £50,000 a year, so that in the course of four years £168,000 would have been added to an annual pay roll of £1,000,000 or £1,100,000. He was opposed to further concessions.—Sir E. Reed opposed the resolution in the interest of the dockyard workers themselves.—Mr. Campbell-Bannarman thought it would not be desirable to fetter the action of the Government by passing a resolution so vague in its terms. The resolution would have a narrowing effect, and he cautioned the dockyard members not to press their demands too far, because the simple remedy would be to transfer the larger part of the shipbuilding to private yards.—Lord G. Hamilton said what was wanted was more backbone in Parliamentary candidates to resist undue pressure, and he was delighted to see that in the debate a firm attitude had been taken up.

Mr. Kearley asked leave to withdraw his motion, but the House insisted upon negativing it without a division.

THE COST OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

On Tuesday, March 20, in answer to Sir G. Chesney, Mr. H. Fowler said : There is no intention of departing from the arrangement arrived at last year as to the distribution between the Indian and the British Exchequer of the cost of the Opium Commission, which was communicated to the House by the late Prime Minister.—Sir D. Macfarlane asked whether there was any precedent for charging the revenues of the Indian Government with any portion of the cost of a Commission issued from this country, which was not asked for or desired by the people of India.—Mr. H. Fowler said he would investigate that point if the hon. member gave notice of his question.

LORD ROBERTS IN NEWCASTLE.

Lord Roberts visited Newcastle on March 19, and was enthusiastically welcomed by many thousands of people who had gathered to witness his arrival. In the evening he lectured in the Olympia on "Delhi and its Siege in 1857." Lord Armstrong presided. In his lecture Lord Roberts gave a graphic description of Delhi, the Mogul capital of India, and of its great siege in 1857, concluding with an eloquent tribute to the gallantry and endurance of our troops. Although in a great measure ignorant of the difficulties to be faced, all (he said) felt that a crisis had arrived, to meet which every man's power would be taxed to the utmost. In the five weeks of the siege, every effort was necessary to hold their position, and day after day each soldier had to endure exposure to a burning sun and the enemy's fire. Our troops were successful in thirty different combats, always against long odds, often opposed to an enemy ten times their numbers, and who had all the advantages of ground and superior artillery. At last, when it became evident that our numbers were daily decreasing, and that no hope of further reinforcements could be entertained, and that if Delhi were to be taken at all it must be taken at once, batteries were thrown up in open ground, within grape range of the wall. The establishment of Major Scott's battery within 180 yards off the walls, to arm which heavy guns had to be brought from the rear under a constant fire of musketry, was characterised by the lecturer as an operation that has rarely been equalled in war. Finally, these warriors, worn out with disease, incessant work, and exposure, and greatly reduced in numbers, stormed in the face of day a strong fortress defended by 30,000 desperate men, who were provided with everything necessary to defy assault. The list of killed and wounded bear testimony to the intrepidity displayed by all arms of the service. Our effective ford at Delhi, as Lord Roberts reminded his audience, never amounted to 10,000 men, of whom 992 were killed and 2845 wounded, while hundreds died from disease and exposure.

On March 20, in the Town Hall, Newcastle, Lord Roberts received the honorary freedom of the city. In acknowledging the honour he said the question of our combined naval and military forces could not be dealt with piecemeal. It was necessary to see to the defences of the Empire as a whole, to consider in what directions we were most liable to attack, and to determine how the several dangers to which we were exposed could best be guarded against. In Europe, Africa, and Australasia we should be able to depend mainly on our maritime supremacy, but in Asia we had a land frontier more than 5000 miles long. The recent mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan would materially strengthen our alliance with Abdurrahman Khan; but Afghanistan was only a buffer State, and our frontier was practically coterminous with that of Russia. The British and native troops in India were as well prepared as possible for troops to be, but if they were called upon to repel aggression they must be reinforced from England. He did not say aggression was imminent or certain ; but, judging from past experience, it would seem not to be improbable. There were three strong objections to a passive attitude on the part of our army in the event of Russia advancing into Afghanistan. Firstly, he knew of no part of the world where naval action could inflict such a severe blow upon Russia as would compel her to abandon military operations she might have determined upon in the direction of India. Secondly, by guaranteeing the integrity of Afghanistan against unprovoked aggression we had become responsible for a frontier coterminous with that of Russia ; and it was the primary duty of a nation to resist invasion of territory formerly in its possession or under its protection. To do otherwise would be a distinct breach of faith, and would confer upon the aggressive power the enormous material and military advantages which attached to offensive warfare. Thirdly, the millions over whom we ruled in India, and the martial races that inhabit Afghanistan, knew and feared nothing about naval force, but gained impressions of supremacy from armies. If we rested content with the passive defence of the north-west frontier of India, while we attempted to coerce Russia in the Baltic and Mediterranean, we should give the Afghans and border tribes the impression that we were afraid or reluctant to advance, with the result that they would turn against us to a man, and the best portion of our native soldiers, actuated by the same idea, would melt away. If our Asiatic subjects and neighbours concluded that we did not think it desirable to meet the Russians in the field our Indian Empire would be doomed to disruption. For these and other equally valid reasons England's army, as well as her navy, should be sufficient for her needs : the sphere of action of the former being mainly in the East, and of the latter in the West.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, March 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L K Laurie, BCS
Mr H S Barnes, BCS
Mr H H Risley, BCS
Mr J H C Dunsterville, B
Mr A T Pringle, M
Mr W Carroll, M
Capt N A K Burne, ISC
Capt W M Carpendale, ISC

Lieut W A M Bruce, ISC
Lieut F G Batten, ISC
Lieut W Anderson, ISC
Lieut D S Bryce, ISC
Lieut H E G Clayton, RE
Capt I Hext, CIE, RIM
Engr, D J Taylor, RIM

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W C Tennon, BCS, 7 mos
Mr W F Wells, BCS, 6 mos
Mr W B Starkey, B till May 31
Mr W Giles, B, 6 mos
Mr C Kough, MCS, 4 mos 25 days
Mr N E Q Mainwaring, M, 6 mos
Mr C Macnaghten, Bo, 6 mos

Col W G Nicholson, ISC, 1 year
Capt R Thornton, ISC, 14 days
Capt J A Dealy, R E, 6 mos
Lieut N J H Powell, ISC, till July 4
Surg-Lt-Col A B Seaman, IMD, 1 mo
Surg-Major R H Cama, IMD, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R S Burne, B
Mr T Spratt, B
Lieut W T B Kirkham, Bo
Mr S M Cotgrave, Bo

Lieut-Col W Loch, BSC
Major A J S Nuthall, ISC
Capt H Thornton, ISC
Lieut P B B Forster, ISC

LORD ROSEBERY IN EDINBURGH.

Lord Rosebery, addressing a great meeting in the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, on March 17, protested against the interpretation put on his speech in the House of Lords with regard to England and Home Rule. What he quoted himself as having said was "that if we wanted to carry Home Rule we must carry conviction to the heart of England," and by that platitude he stood, though he repudiated the interpretation placed upon it. (Cheers.) Were they really to believe that in all the great measures which affected the partnership which was called the United Kingdom they were to wait for the predominant vote of England? (Cries of "No.") Why, they would never carry anything. (Laughter.) They did not purpose to sit on the banks of the stream of Time and watch that stream pass by until it should run dry for an English majority in that cause which they espoused. (Cheers.) Of course, they would continue the process which had reduced the majority against them from 213 in 1886 to 69 in 1892; and he went a good deal further than some of his timid critics, and he believed that if he had said—which he did not—that he demanded an English majority for Home Rule, that English majority they would get. (Cheers.) He must point out that if he had, however, meant that an English majority was necessary to the passing of Home Rule, he should be uttering words which, on the face of it, were an absurdity. He supposed their opponents would concede that if to the next House of Commons they had brought a majority of 100 in favour of Home Rule, that would be a majority which would bring conviction to the minds of the House of Lords itself. But, as a matter of fact, if they looked at the figures they would find that there might be a majority in England of 45 against Home Rule, and yet they might have that very majority of 100 which he had indicated in its favour. He would give them the figures. There were 465 English members. He would give 210 of those to the Liberals and 255 to the Conservatives. In Wales, out of 30 members, he would give 28 to the Liberals, and two to the Conservatives; and he would give 10 Conservative members to Scotland, and 62 Liberals. In Ireland he would give 18 to the Conservatives, and 85 to the Nationalist party. They would see that that would give 385 Liberal votes in the House of Commons and 285 Conservative votes, and yet that from that calculation which was based largely on the figures of 1885, there would be a majority of 45 against Home Rule in England. If then they admitted that they could have a majority of 100 outside England it was not necessary to demand an English majority for Home Rule. Dealing with Ulster and the House of Lords, he explained the absence of indignation at the course pursued by the peers by the backing of the English majority. In closing the first part of his speech he declared his willingness to concede Home Rule to Scotland as well as to Ireland. Proceeding, he remarked that the first Session of the present Parliament had been Irish, the second English, and he promised that the third should be Scottish and Welsh. For Wales the Ministers had a Disestablishment Bill which was entitled to as high a place on the list as human and political prediction could give to any measure. But he thought they had a very ample budget for Scotland, and he enumerated Registration, Parish Councils, and crofter and miners legislation. On Scottish Disestablishment he expressed his preference for reunion of the denominations as a National Church, though he avowed his willingness to bow to the instructions of the electorate. (Cheers). Touching the House of Lords, he declared that as at present constituted it formed a grave danger to the State, but still he believed in a Second Chamber. The House of Commons should look to its own mending, and furnish some revisal of the procedure, calculated to defeat obstruction. (Cheers.) In conclusion he denied that his visit to Edinburgh was intended to influence the Leith by-election. If he had to go anywhere, where could he go but to Edinburgh. If he had a home they represented that home. They first sent him into the world of politics. They made him what he was. They had associated themselves in every incident of his life. They had rejoiced with his joy. They had mourned with his grief. Could he, then, do better, could he, then, do anything else, than at this supreme crisis of his fate and fortune to ask them once more for their God-speed, for their blessing, for their encouragement in the arduous task that he had undertaken? (Loud cheers.)

OTHER VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

At the Junior Conservative Club, Albemarle street, on March 19, Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., delivered a speech in reply to that of Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh. The Premier had begun to complain early of the difficulties he had met with, but he had no ground for complaint on the score that he had met with a want of consideration and generosity. The majority of the critics of Lord Rosebery's present position did not consider that he had climbed down, but he (Mr. Goschen) could not agree with them. Lord Rosebery had appealed to a meeting of 4,000 persons for guidance in dealing with the question of the House of Lords, and admitted that he himself was absolutely impotent. That was the keynote of her Majesty's new Administration.

In moving the adoption of the report of the Liberal Union Club on March 20, Sir Henry James replied to Lord Rosebery's contention that, if it was admitted that an English majority was essential to the passing of legislation, the Liberal party could never pass anything. Sir Henry pointed out that the argument applied only to Home Rule, in which, as a dissolution of partnership, England, being the chief partner, had an immense interest.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking in Edinburgh on March 17, after Lord Rosebery's speech, said he had come away from it deeply and firmly convinced that in his lordship the cause of Ireland had an honest and honourable champion, who would be false to no pledge given by the Government or by his predecessor. Mr. T. M. Healy, at Birmingham, Mr. W. O'Brien, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, at Cardiff, and Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., all expressed the belief that the present Government would adhere faithfully to the Home Rule policy, yet hinted that the Irish would be ready to act were any sign of its abandonment given. Mr. W. Field at the St. Patrick's dinner in London, said he did not wish to use threats, but the Irish were not afraid of the British, and they believed in the ultimate victory of their cause.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Central Executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain have issued a manifesto, in which it is stated :—

Lord Rosebery has struck a serious blow at Home Rule. He has declared "before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament England, as the predominant member of the partnership of the three kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice." This statement gives the whole case away. It is a justification of the position taken up by the House of Lords and a vindication of Unionist policy all along the line. It asserts that Ireland must wait until the predominant partner is convinced of the justice of her demand. When has the predominant partner been so convinced? In 1869 and 1870? It is notorious that the Church Act and the Land Act were the measure of England's fear, not the measure of her justice. In 1881? We know on high authority that there would have been no Land Act if there had been no Land League. In 1886 the majority of the Liberal party were converted to Home Rule. Why? Because a great Irish leader commanded a formidable Irish party. There is no great Irish leader now, and there is no formidable Irish party. The English Prime Minister can afford to dally and defy. Ireland no longer blocks the way. The predominant partner is master of the situation. Let it never be forgotten that Ireland owes this change of front to the men who betrayed Parnell. The practical question now is, Can these men be trusted to convert England? England has never yet yielded to an Irish party which was not self respecting and defiant. Fellow-countrymen, demand assurances from the Prime Minister. Insist on a definition of Home Rule. Let there be no dust throwing, no lying, no approaches to the Unionist party, no attempt to retreat in the direction of mere "Local Government." Stand out for an Irish Parliament an Irish Executive; an Irish House of Commons possessing the attributes of the English House of Commons; and an Irish Second Chamber revising the deliberations, but not over riding the decisions, of the popular assembly.

AN ULSTER MANIFESTO.

The Watch Committee of the Ulster Convention League held a meeting in Belfast on March 19, and issued a manifesto regarding Lord Rosebery's speech in Edinburgh. The Premier's statement, that Ulster's opposition to Home Rule was based on English opinion, was emphatically denied. The opposition of Ulster was based on the rooted convictions of the majority of her population that the subjection of their lives, liberties, and property to the domination of a Dublin Parliament would inflict irreparable injury on the best interests not only of Ulster, but of all Ireland. The League declares that should the English majority disappear "nothing short of the exercise of the overwhelming physical force of the Empire" will impose on them so hateful a tyranny as that of a Dublin Parliament.

A task which, while to a considerable extent engrossed Mr. Gladstone's attention, he was confined to his room, arose out of the drafting of the proposed inscription for the memorial to Sir Gerald Portal. A question arose upon its Latinity. Into the controversy Mr. Gladstone threw himself with great energy, writing various letters on the subject with his own hand.

The method of lighting up the interior of the human body, or some parts of it, was shown recently at Baltimore, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Professor Friedenwald, by means of a flexible rubber tube, passed a small electric lamp into the stomach of a patient, and, the room being darkened, over 200 persons were able to watch the working of the patient's internal organs through the "transparency" created by the light in the abdominal wall.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the 20th ult. the House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. On the vote for 83,400 men and boys for the sea and coastguard service, including 15,505 Royal Marines, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, rising at nine o'clock to explain the proposals of the Government with regard to the Navy, said the Government had come to the conclusion that the special efforts which had been made under the Naval Defence Act during the last five years must be followed by further efforts for several years to come, not only as regards shipbuilding, but also as regards armament, officers, and men. The following were the principal items in which there would be an increased expenditure, as compared with the estimates of last year: Shipbuilding, £2,267,000; armament, £68,000; wages, nearly, £300,000; victualling and medical votes over £150,000; Royal Naval Reserve close on £34,000; works vote, £220,090; and other votes, £37,000—making a total of £3,126,000. The actual increase of men required was 6700. They were continuing to enter boys at the rate of 3700 a year, with the result that they would be able to complete the wants of the fleet of 1895; but in order to meet very rapidly, in time of war, the requirements of the Navy, more particularly in the case of the torpedo-boat destroyers and also to meet the requirements of the larger ships, they were going to add 800 men direct to the navy from the mercantile marine and Royal Naval Reserve. Turning to the engine-room complement, the following additions were proposed in the coming year: 100 chief engine-room artificers, 260 engine-room artificers, and 2439 stokers, which included 272 chief stokers. In the case of stokers, as in the case of seamen, the necessity of securing a due proportion of permanent, as distinguished from Reserve men, had led to the decision to make these large additions. He thought the House would learn with satisfaction that in this, as in other respects, the Government had been taking measures for the last two months to enable the additions to be made with the least possible delay after the votes had been passed. (Hear, hear.) The importance of connecting the Royal Naval Reserve with the service afloat was fully recognised by the Admiralty, and 700 men of the Naval Reserve were now, if they could be induced to do so, to have six months' training with the fleet. It had been computed by Sir G. Tryon's committee that there would be 10,000 permanent men and 20,000 reserve men available. The Admiralty considered the present reserve a very satisfactory force. Lord Spencer had appointed a committee to investigate the whole question of the number, promotion, and retirement of the executive officers of the Navy, and when that committee reported it was hoped that they would throw most valuable light upon the difficult question of securing sufficient officers for the lower ranks of the service without unduly flooding those ranks. The Admiralty were anxious to do justice to the engineers on board our ships, and would be glad to enter upon a friendly conference with reference to the suggestions that had been made to the subject. Two additional docks were to be constructed at Portsmouth and Devonport capable of holding our large ships. The Medway was also to be widened. The extension of the Devonport dock basin included large additional docks, also wharfage and a coaling jetty. Arrangements were also being made to provide accommodation for our seamen in barracks, and the Government hoped to provide such facilities as would give sailors and stokers the opportunity of learning to swim. (Hear, hear.) It was further proposed to utilise and adapt the convict prison at Chatham, which was no longer in use. There would likewise be a considerable extension of Keyham College, which was now overcrowded. Additional accommodation was required for marine recruits, and it was intended to add to the barrack accommodation at Walmer. Very important works were necessary at Gibraltar. (Cheers). The extension of the Mole had been taken in hand, and the Government were fully impressed with the necessity of carrying it on and extending it as to give protection to the ships in the harbour against torpedo attack. They had also decided to have a dock constructed at Gibraltar, and the first steps would be taken this year. The Admiralty were likewise about to provide further accommodation for the storage of ammunition at Malta and Gibraltar. He would now turn to the shipbuilding programme. The total of the vote was close on £7,000,000, which was an increase of £2,207,000 over that of the current year. The completion of the Naval Defence Act ships had exceeded the anticiptions formed when the present Government took office. The desire of the Government was not to neglect the ships that they found on the stocks. All the ten battleships which were proposed under the Naval Defence Act scheme were either in commission or in such a state that they could go into action this week or next. Of the sixty-two cruisers, all were complete and ready for service with the exception of five, and these would be finished in the next few months. There remained unfinished three or four torpedo gunboats. Turning to the year on which they were about to enter, the first head of expense was £281,000 for the completion of battleships; the second for the dockyard ships not in the Naval Defence Act programme, three battleships—the Renown, Majestic, and the Magnificent—three cruisers of the Talbot class and two sloops building at Sheerness; the third was the contract shipbuilding, the cruiser Powerful and Terrible, at Barrow and on the Clyde and forty-two torpedo boat destroyers, two or three of which were in an advanced stage. There were also about ten torpedo boats of the first class. The work in hand, besides the completion of the five cruisers under the Naval Defence Act, would be in the dockyards: eight battleships, three second-class cruisers, and four sloops in private yards, two battleships, two first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, and thirty-six torpedo boat destroyers. The Majestic was really growing by leaps and bounds at Portsmouth, and 850 tons of material had already been worked in. The total amount which it was proposed to vote for naval construction, including armament, was £4,950,000, exclusive of armament £4,500,000. That compared with £2,298,700 in 1893. Taking the ships not under a naval Defence Act alone, including armament, they proposed to vote £4,769,000, exclusive of armament £4,219,000, as against £1,017, in the current year, an increase of £3,202,000, for new construction, exclusive of armament. Out of the money for new construction the dockyards would absorb £800,000; the balance, £3,700,000, would go to manufacturing industries outside the dockyard. This programme would involve for the five ensuing years very liberal provision by Parliament for the needs of the Navy. It would involve more money next year, and, perhaps, more in the following year. Unfortunately, when this increase was above the line, they had the unpleasant prospect of having to pay two years' annuity, nearly £1,500,000 and £2,857,000 for the contract ships. The work under the Naval Defence Act had been costly, but it had been good. Still, if Parliament could have foreseen the necessity of spending £3,000,000, and a still further increase later, above the normal estimates, it would have insisted that the burden of the five years should have been borne during that period. As to the ram proposed by Sir E. Harland, he remarked that the Admiralty would accept with the greatest joy an indestructible ship which was capable of going among formidable ironclads, and after destroying one after another of them still remain perfectly invulnerable. (Laughter.) The new ships would be strong enough to keep rams and torpedoes at a respectful distance, and they would possess qualities of defence and offence which had been carefully considered, and believed by the Admiralty to be second to none of the existing battleships of the world. As we fully maintained our naval power so had we also maintained superiority in the speed at which we could build, and we could also build considerably cheaper than foreign Powers. Whatever steps were necessary, the navay would be kept capable of defending the country's interests against any combination, and performing the exceptional duties it had to in time of peace, and duties of a different character in time of war. Our naval strength was our defence as an Empire of islands, of distant Colonies and dependencies—and he said this in no warlike spirit, but as a truism, as a doctrine which was accepted by people of all shades of opinion, and as a recognition of what was vitally essential to our commerce and to the security of our peace and of our very existence. On some sides they were asked to publish their five years' programme, but he gladly noted that they were also asked to do nothing of the kind. The opinion of the Government was this—that the only possible effect of immaturely publishing their programme was to give unnecessarily soon to foreign Powers our plans and various details connected with our programme, and to deprive us of all the advantage we might well retain as long as possible. It was right to look ahead. What the Government was doing this year was part of a well-considered plan, part of the scheme worked out with the advice of expert authority, considered by the Government and approved in time to allow of the careful preparation of various types of vessels of improved construction. It was the deliberate resolve of the Government, if they had the opportunity, to continue the programme for five years and to carry it into effect. The risk might arise of an undue stimulus to the exertions of foreign Powers when a five years' programme was announced with a flourish of trumpets; but they were doing all they could to minimise that risk by confining themselves as to ships and money to one year. He submitted these careful proposals with full confidence that they would be adopted by common assent in the true interests, security and welfare of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton accepted the largely-increased Estimates and the declarations made by the Prime Ministers as evidence that the Government were now determined to bring up the Navy to the strength at which both parties were agreed that it was necessary it should be maintained. But it was absolutely impossible for the House to have confidence in a scheme one-fifth only of which was revealed to it, and of the financial magnitude of which it had no knowledge. The effect of keeping back the scheme of the Government would be that in a very short time it would be known to every Admiralty in Europe, and the only body not in possession of it would be the House of Commons, which had to provide the means necessary to give effect to the scheme. He asked for a guarantee that the money that was voted should be applied to the purpose for which it was asked, and also urged the Admiralty to disclose the financial total required for their programme. He was strongly of opinion that it would be for the advantage of the naval service that in future trooping should be carried on, so far as India was concerned, by private companies. He wished that the Admiralty were at liberty to call their technical adviser into the House to answer attacks made in regard to these technical matters. In his opinion the danger rising from torpedo warfare was over-estimated, and it would be seen at once that the torpedo vessels that had been ordered would be no use whatever except for defensive purposes. The vote of £4,500,000 for new construction was a good round sum, but it was not quite equal to that of France and Russia. We had a total of only forty-one first and second class vessels, against fifty-one to France and Russia. It was clear, therefore, we were not on an equality in regard to those vessels, although we had a superiority in third-class cruisers. The question he wished to ask was, Why should the Government waste money in building more second and third class vessels when they wanted more first-class battleships? He would suggest that instead of building six second-class cruisers they should build four first-class battleships.—Mr. Howell complained that no provision was made for the promotion of engine-room artificers.—Admiral Field had no want of sympathy with the engine-room artificers, but he thought their case was much exaggerated, and that there were other cases, particularly that of the stokers, which deserved every consideration. He did not share Lord G. Hamilton's objection to the ordering of torpedo catchers without Parliamentary sanction. He was very glad that the Admiralty had had the courage to do it, with or without the authority of the House of Commons. ("Oh, oh" and laughter.)—The vote was agreed to, as were three other votes.—Progress was then reported.—Sir W. Harcourt, in reply to Mr. Goschen, stated that the Government would hope to resume the consideration of the Navy Estimates in April.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London on March 21 from Brighton. During the day he had a consultation with Dr. Nettleship, the oculist, who confirms the suspicion of cataract in both eyes. Dr. Nettleship thinks that the failure of sight is due solely to this cause, and that there are no complications.

Sir John Cowan, Chairman of the Midlothian Liberal Association, has received from Mr. Gladstone a long letter, dated Brighton, March 17, in reply to the address recently sent to the ex-Premier from his constituents on his retirement. After a fitting recognition of the affectionate terms of the address Mr. Gladstone says the period comprised in sixty years of his political life will be recognised by the historian as a great legislative and administrative period, perhaps on the whole the greatest in our annals. A new period is opening in the history of the country, an era possibly of greater moral dangers, and a great ordeal for the classes which have not hitherto been subject to the deteriorating influences of power. The true friends of the country must remind the masses that they owe their political elevation to these principles—the love of liberty for all, without distinction of class, creed, or country, and the resolute preference of the interests of the whole to any of a narrower scope. As to himself, his chief desire will be to follow the wishes of his constituents; but he is not yet able to judge how far the condition of his sight and hearing disables him from the performance of the duties attaching to the seat. He laments the "discrepancy of sentiment" between the two Houses of Parliament—a question which has been raised in such a form as will demand at no very distant day a conclusive judgment from the constituencies of the country. He closes with the expression of a deep conviction that till the just demands of Ireland have been satisfied the legislative wants of any portion of the United Kingdom cannot be adequately met, the maximum of the union and power of the Empire be attained, or British honour effectually cleared of the deepest stain which has ever attached to it.

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN.

ALLEGED TREACHERY.

Reuter's agent telegraphed from Cape Town, on March 16:—Dr. Jameson reports: "The British South Africa Company has ascertained the fact that Lobengula sent on December 3 three messengers to the Forbes patrol with a present of £1,000 in gold and a verbal message asking the patrol to stop their pursuit, as he would surrender. The messengers assert that they handed the gold to two men of the Imperial police who were in the rearguard on that day. Suspicion has fallen upon two troopers, who have been arrested. We should endeavour to get evidence from the native messengers, whose location we know. The case is serious, as the thieves are morally the murderers of Major Wilson and Lobengula."

Captain C. H. W. Donovan, A.S.C., who was hunting with a friend in South Africa at the time hostilities broke out between the Chartered Company and the Matabeles, lectured at Aldershot on the subject on March 20. The Captain joined the Victoria Column as a volunteer, and saw the greater part of the fighting. The Duke of Connaught, at the conclusion of the lecture, said: We cannot help admiring the admirable, plucky, and hardworking manner in which the men carried out this short campaign. We can quite understand that had this column been composed of regiments like our own, the many difficulties they would have had to contend with would have fallen heavier upon them than it did upon these men, the majority of whom had been accustomed from childhood to a rough and ready life. We shall always admire the pluck, dash, and good fellowship shown by our own countrymen, and whatever adverse criticism may have been made on certain sides, we must all admire the manner in which great difficulties were overcome. Further, I cannot help thinking that a great deal of humanity was shown, and that there were many instances where men willingly suffered in the performance of a kindly and humane action. I must congratulate Capt. Donovan on having drawn to the Military Society the largest house I have ever seen. Applause.)

THE SITUATION IN WEST AFRICA.

The capture of Fodi-Silah by French authorities in the territory north of the Gambia is confirmed. The country is described as being quite tranquil. The seven-pounder gun captured by the enemy has been recovered, with the bodies of the officers and men who were killed.—The annual meeting of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on March 19. Mr. Ellis Edwards (chairman), in proposing the adoption of the report, referred to the question of railways for West Africa, and said that whilst they saw much progress in the construction of railways in North and South Africa, and some progress in the French, Belgian, and even Portuguese possessions of the West, in the British Colonies there was not at present a mile of railway, but they were pleased to report that initiatory steps were being taken at Sierra Leone, and that pratical surveys were being made at the Gold Coast. Whilst Lagos was extending, the affairs of Sierra Leone appeared to be going from bad to worse. The presence of the French on the caravan routes between the Niger and Freetown interfered much with the trade of the interior, and the fact that the Delimitation Commission had not completed the work begun in 1891 had doubtless led to the late disastrous collisions between British and French troops. The position of this colony, looking to the future, was most unsatisfactory. Through the apathy of British Governments and the encroachments of France it had been deprived of the northern rivers and of the greater part of its lawful Hinterland, and it behoved them to continue energetically their efforts to obtain a rearrangement of the territorial question involved and guaranteed for freedom of trade. He believed that, with free trade and railways, Africa would become a second India. The report was adopted.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AGRA BANK.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on March 19. Mr. William Livingstone Watson, chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the formal reduction of the capital of the bank—"formal because it had actually gradually reduced itself over many years through the depreciation of silver and the consequent fall in the Eastern exchanges." This operation had received almost universal approval both at home and abroad, and would, he felt sure, conduce to the future prosperity of the bank. It put the capital on a sounder and more straightforward footing, and if the exchange should go lower still—he was inclined to think it would only be temporarily, and that they were now pretty near, if not quite, on "bed rock." If the remarks made by one of the judges in a recent case were upheld, the only alternative to such a reduction of capital as they had effected would have been to withhold all dividends till the capital had been up to a million at the reduced exchange. This would have entailed too great a hardship on the shareholders. Someone might ask why it was impossible for them to provide for the fall in exchange from year to year as two other of the Indian banks had done. To this he had to reply that their original paid-up capital was much larger than theirs, and they should have had to stop much more out of current profits; and further, their circumstances arising out of the original plan of the bank were different. Unreflecting or badly-informed people sometimes talked as if the present directors were to blame for all the changes that had taken place, but he asked was it they that placed out their money in India at 2s. exchange? Was it they that brought down the rate of exchange from 2s. to 1s. 2d.? In the opinion of the directors, the only remedy against possible fluctuations in the future was to bring home all their capital and keep it in sterling in future, employing the money floating backwards and forwads in exchanges between India and London and only to lend in India the rupee deposits which the Indian public entrusted them with. They had already made a beginning in this directon and would carry it through as soon as circumstances permitted. Someone might ask why they did not do this earlier? His answer was that they inherited a good many unsatisfactory outstandings in India which it had taken years to liquidate, and these called for their first attention. Now that this task was pretty nearly accomplished and their funds were more liquid, they would be in a position to act on the first good opportunity. Turning to the accounts he pointed out that the item of deposits showed a large decrease. A large proportion of this decrease arose from the rupee amounts being now extended at 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. as formerly. The real falling off had been going on ever since the failure of the New Oriental Bank in 1892. Then came the suspension of a large number of the Australian banks last year, whereby the money of many of their friends in Scotland especially was locked up, so that in many cases their depositors were obliged to take away their deposits from the bank out of sheer necessity. It was very satisfactory that they had been able to pay out so much money without any inconvenience beyond some contraction of business. He need hardly say, however, that that contraction of business and keeping money at hand to meet possible demands reduced their earning power, but otherwise they could hardly be said to have felt it. On the other side of the account, house property showed a diminution of about £27,000, but this arose from the value of the bank's property in India being extended now at 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. Next year's account, however, would show a real decrease in this item. They had recently sold a portion of the bank's property in Clement's lane at a considerable margin over the price at which it stood in the books, and if they got an equal price for the other tenement in Clement's lane, as he hoped they would, they would then have the premises at a very low price indeed, and as a part of it was let for offices they would stand at a rent of something like £900 per annum, which was extremely light for the accommodation they had. In fact, the Nicholas-lane property would in that case stand at a little over £30 while it could not be worth less than £50. Cash in hand and investments both showed a considerable decrease, but with reduced deposits, or in other words with reduced liabilities, they did not require to keep so much reserve as formerly, and it was now quite safe and more applicable for them to work with a smaller cash balance. The largest decrease was in the item of discounts, loans, &c., but as the great bulk of these were in India the difference was mainly attributable to the conversion of the rupee at 1s. 3d. instead of 2s. as formerly. The report stated that they had been giving special attention to the question of cutting down expenses, and they had been able to make very substantial reductions. The directors were all greatly vexed and discouraged when they found the profits at the end of the year came out so poorly. They had to make a reduction of £3,800 for a further fall in the exchange on the balance of the assets in Shanghai, and also on the depreciation in rupee paper, which they held here as reserve. But for these they should have had over £9,000, out of which a small dividend might have been paid, but no matter how large their profits they could not have distributed much, for they were not entitled to take into account any profits made before November 17, when the resolution to reduce the capital was confirmed. In conclusion he said the bank never was in a sounder position than it was now, and its assets were, he believed, never so liquid as at the present moment. They had made a very good start this year, and if they went on as they had been doing, they would be able ere long to make a very good show.—General Sir George Chesney seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was on March 20 presented by the Corporation of Chippenham, Wilts, with an address congratulating him on the success of his administration as Viceroy of India, and according him a cordial welcome on his return to Bowood. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in his reply, said that, now that his two long spells of service abroad had come to an end, he and Lady Lansdowne looked forward to spending the rest of their days not very far distant from the town of Chippenham, in the midst of kind friends and neighbours.

On March 21 the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Calne to receive a congratulatory address from the Corporation upon his return from India. He said if any success had been achieved by the Government of India since he had the honour of being connected with it the success had been largely due to the assistance of that able and devoted body of public servants by whom he had been assisted, and he was glad they had given him the opportunity of bearing witness to the extent of his obligation to that distinguished body of men. "I am thankful to say," he observed, "that I am bringing back to you Lady Lansdowne in very good health, and I think, as strong as when she was leaving home five years ago. My daughter, Lady Beatrice, who is with us to-day, bears, I think you will say, an appearance more suggestive of residence in the neighbourhood of Wiltshire Downs than in a tropical climate. As for myself, let me tell you the only serious form of sickness from which I had suffered during my absence has been one which I found was incurable by ordinary medical treatment." The sympathetic Calne folk appear by their cheers to have anticipated the explanation that the malady referred to was simply an attack of what Frenchmen call "la nostalgie," and Englishmen "home-sickness."

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will during Easter entertain a family party at Bowood Park, including the Dowager Marchioness and Mr. Victor and Lady Evelyn Cavendish. Lord and Lady Lansdowne have taken Sir Philip Currie's house in Connaught place for the season, and they will return to town about April 16.

Mr. Sorabjee Naorojee Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality, has obtained sixteen months' furlough, and proceeds to Europe by the mail steamer of the 28th inst. Mr. W. Pearson will act for him during his absence, and in addition to his salary of Rs. 500 will receive Rs. 466 as deputation allowance.

The improvements and enlargements of "Snowdon," the Commander-in-Chief's residence at Simla and now the property of the Government of India, are being pushed on by the Public Works Department at a great rate. The chief features are a new bungalow on the site where the flag-staff used to stand, a new range of stables, and the laying on of a water-supply. The new bungalow comprises a supper-room, cloak room and suites of apartments for visitors—so that the Commander-in-Chief and his family will henceforth have the original building to themselves. Out of doors one great improvement is the carrying of an oval carriage drive round the lawn in front of the house, which replaces the cramped garden path that for so many years has been the main approach to the house: and the stables which were such an eye-sore when approaching the house from the Mall, are being taken down the hill, while the knoll on which they stood will be turned into a pleasure ground. A drawback to Snowdon, however, that no ingenuity can get over, is the cramped character of the site: and the more the buildings are extended the more the want of grounds in the shape of tennis lawns and gardens comes into prominence.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMMON SENSE.

No use pouring a collegiate education into the upper story unless the ground floor of the brain contains common sense. By exercising good, sound, common sense and judgment Mr. Thomas Hall, of 7, Westbury Street, South Stockton, succeeded in extricating himself from an unpleasant and serious situation. "For a long time I was under medical treatment for inflamation of the bladder and liver complaint, from which I was a sufferer. My urine contained albumen, blud and mucous, and I was in almost constant pain. I suffered from violent sickness, cough at night with heavy perspiration, pain in head, pain across the loins, fickle appetite, a continual tickling sensation in the throat, and tongue thickly coated. As other treatment and remedies failed, I determined to try Warner's Safe Cure. Improvement was noticeable from the initial treatment; in two months' time my urine was entirely free from albumen and blood, and presented a healthy appearance, and the symptoms above referred to had disappeared. I consider that Warner's Safe Cure saved my life, and shall never cease praising and recommending it." For sale by leading Chemists.

MORE LIKELY TO BREAK DOWN.

Who hasn't heard of the good old Deacon in America, and his idea of how a chaise should be built so as to run for ever without repairs? I dare say we all have, yet he hasn't quite gone stale yet.

He said, you remember, that the reason chaises broke down and didn't wear out was that there was always a weakest spot somewhere about them. Now, said the Deacon, the way to fix it is to make that spot as strong as the rest. Then the vehicle might wear out, but couldn't break down. He built a chaise on that principle: it never broke down; it ran a hundred years exactly, and then one day it went to pieces all at once; all at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst. Its time was come; for, as the man says who once told the story in rhyme, "little of all we value here, wakes on the morn of its hundredth year, without both feeling and looking queer."

Yes, and long before that time most of us begin to look and feel queer. And it's all on account of that weak spot, too. If it wasn't for that we should be like the Deacon's chaise—we should run till we wear out. As it is we break down on the road, often beyond repair. But not always.

Otherwise a certain man could never have used these words: "I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago." His story, in his own words, runs this way:—

From my youth I was never properly well. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pain after eating. Often I couldn't touch food when it was set before me. I felt a gnawing at the stomach and a tightness at the chest and sides. Sometimes my bowels were so swollen I had to loose my clothes. I had violent pains in my head for days together. This continued for years and years. About thirty years ago I began to have rheumatic pains all over me, especially in the back and legs, and I got so bad I couldn't walk without a stick, and on my way to and from my work I had to sit down to rest.

I got no proper sleep at night owing to the pain. Day nor night I never knew what it was to be free from pain. As time went by I became quite crippled. Doctor after doctor gave me medicines and rubbing bottles, but none of the things I tried did any good. The doctors said my ailment was rheumatism and lumbago and made light of it, but it was serious enough to me. For thirty years I suffered dreadfully. My wife used to rub me before the fire night after night and apply flannels, relieving me only for the time. I gave up all hope of ever being well again, when in November, 1887, I read of the good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done in so many cases. I began to use it, and after taking a few bottles all my aches and pains left me and have never returned since. This medicine seems to have driven all the poison out of my system, and I feel as smart to-day as I did thirty years ago, for which I thank God and Seigel's Syrup. Had I used it sooner I should have been saved years of suffering." (Signed) William Stoddart, Douglas, near Cork, Ireland, January 7th 1892.

Mr. Stoddart is gardener at Mrs. Edwards,' the Island, Rochestown, and has a shop at Douglas. He is a very respectable man and has been in service at Mrs. Edwards' twenty years.

In his letter he further states that from boyhood he was a victim to indigestion and dyspepsia. This fact explains the rheumatism, as it was the cause of it. The bile acids from the torpid stomach and liver filled the blood, lodged in the joints and muscles, and gave rise to all the consequences he describes. The effect of the Syrup was to expel the acids from the body and set the digestive machinery healthily at work, for the first time in this man's life.

This was the way the human vehicle broke down in Mr. Stoddart's case, but fortunately for him he came across something that had power to repair it Better watch the weak spots. Days are dangerous.

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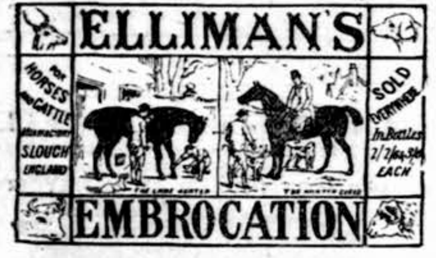

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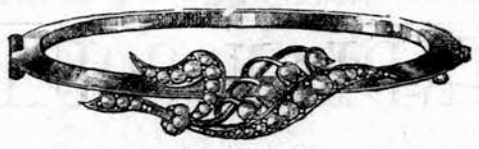

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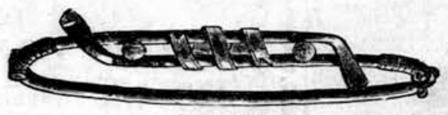

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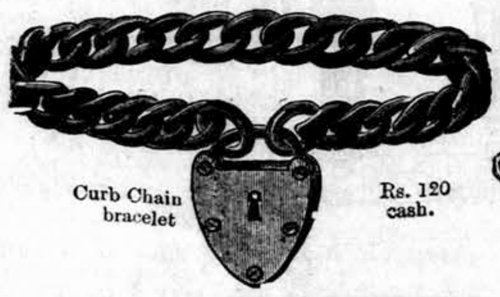

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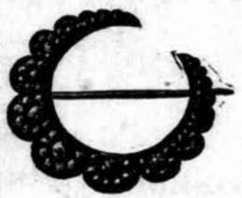

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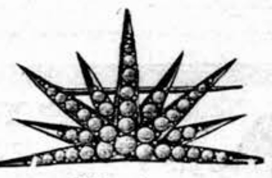

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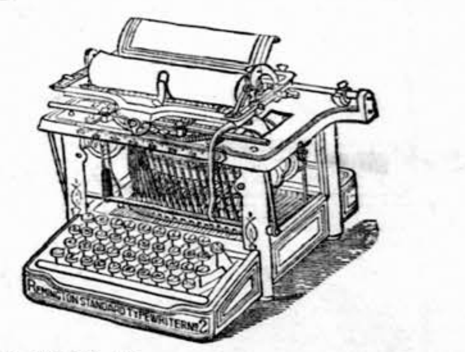

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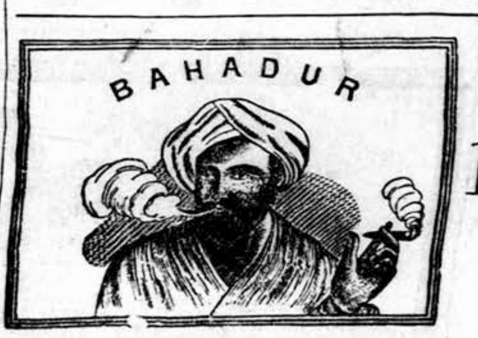

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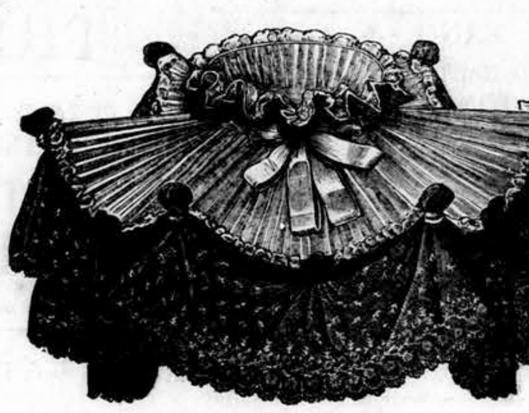

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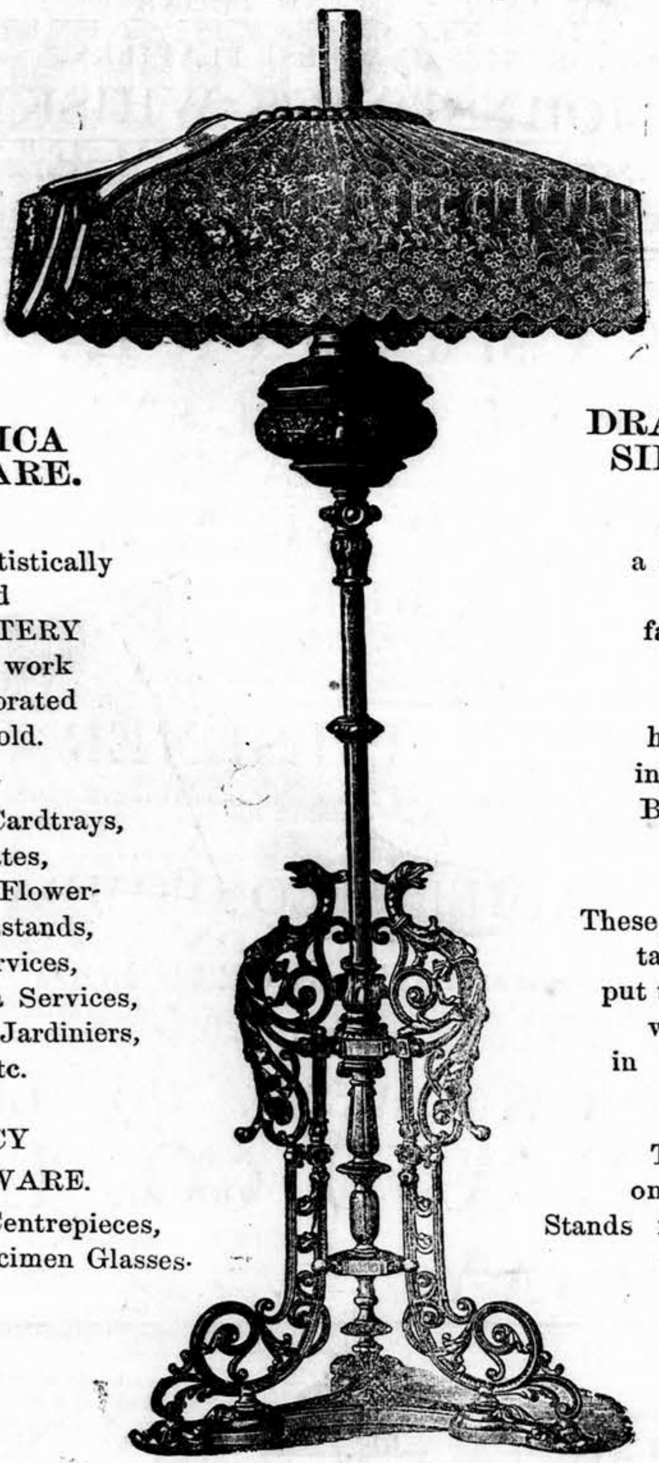

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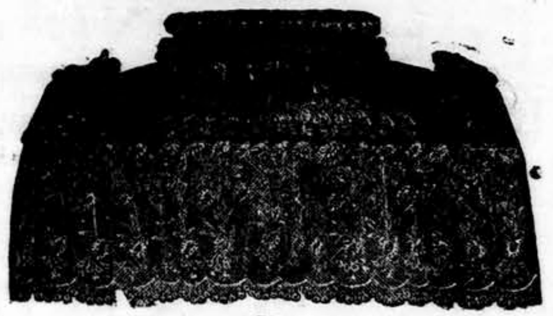

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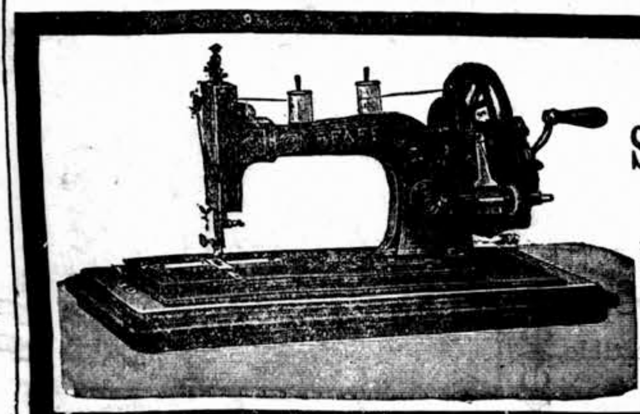

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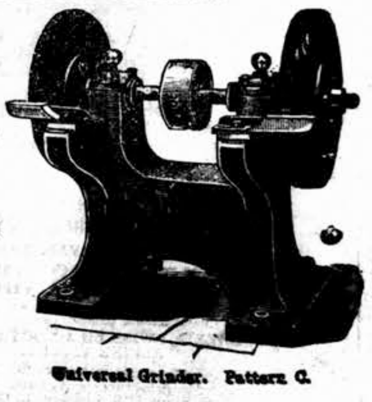

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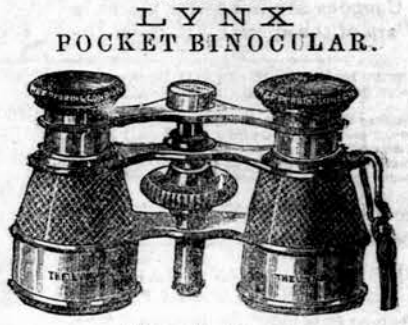

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